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ABSTRACT

Contained in the bibliography are citations for 1500 publications concerned with child abuse and neglect of which 700 include abstracts. Titles are listed alphabetically by author under the following broad subjects or child protective service case types: generalized abuse/neglect, generalized abuse, generalized neglect, physical abuse, physical neglect, emotional abuse, emotional neglect, sexual abuse, exploitation, historical, and training related. Each of the above case types is defined. Within each of the case types citations indicate amount of attention devoted to each of the following child protective service activities: non specific, initial complaint, initial interview, indicators of abuse/neglect, problem definition, treatment, legal considerations, referral, ancillary services, followup, prevention, and statistics. Each abstract (alphabetical by author) distinguishes between subject matter receiving main emphasis, sections, paragraphs, or mention; notes the target population; and indexes the subject matter on a grid using the case types and service activities as axes. A final listing is strictly alphabetical by author with abstracted articles asterisked. (DB)

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Child Protective Services: A Bibliography with Partial Annotation and Cross-Indexing - 1976*

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Our purpose in developing this review is to make literature on protective services available to Child Protective Service Workers. We hope that this information, in the form of bibliography, grid index, and abstracts, will prove useful in the worker's management of C.P.S. cases and save time by providing quick reference to desired literature.

Over 1,500 publications relating to different aspects of protective service work were located. Of these publications, about 700 articles were read, indexed, and abstracted.

These articles are classified in three areas:

1. types of abuse/neglect,
2. types of C.P.S. worker activity (for example, initial contact with the client, treatment planning), and
3. a quantitative reference to the amount of information about a particular topic in the article (main emphasis or merely a mention).

With this bibliography you can identify literature by author's name, scan the indices and abstracts for articles/topics of interest, or search for specific information relative to a particular case type or C.P.S. job element. An explanation of this procedure is given in the GUIDE TO USE section.

Because we will continue to gather information on C.P.S., we welcome your advice, comments, and criticism about this material. Please let us know how useful it is to you.

M. James Naughton
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M. James Naughton
Stephanie K. Steppe
Marilyn Hart-Nibbrig

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GUIDE TO USE

GUIDE TO USE

The Bibliography is organized for easy reference to articles on a variety of levels:

CITATIONS: a traditional listing of 1,500 articles by author's last name (pp 527-620). Asterisks mark articles that have been abstracted.

ABSTRACTS: approximately 700 articles arranged alphabetically by author's last name (pp 163-526). Each article has been abstracted for target population and points of emphasis. Content has been classified according to one or more of nine Client-Related Case Types and ten Worker-Related Activities, organized into the form of a grid. Since our use of these terms may differ somewhat from yours, we have included a DEFINITION OF TERMS section (pp 5-10) where each subject heading is defined.

LEVEL OF CONTENT WITHIN ARTICLE:

4 = MAIN EMPHASIS
3 = MAJOR SECTION(S)
2 = PARAGRAPH(S)
1 = MENTION, i.e. ONE OR TWO SENTENCES

		CLIENT RELATED CASE TYPES										
		GENERALIZED ABUSE/NEGLECT	GENERALIZED ABUSE	GENERALIZED NEGLECT	PHYSICAL ABUSE	PHYSICAL NEGLECT	EMOTIONAL ABUSE	EMOTIONAL NEGLECT	SEXUAL ABUSE	EXPLOITATION	HISTORICAL	TRAINING RELATED
	NON-SPECIFIC											
WORKER RELATED ACTIVITIES	INITIAL COMPLAINT											
	INITIAL INTERVIEW											
	INDICATORS											
	PROBLEM DEFINITION											
	TREATMENT											
	LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS											
	REFERRAL											
	ANCILLARY SERVICES											
	FOLLOW-UP											
	PREVENTION											
	STATISTICS											

The grid is used to display numbers depicting each article's level of content by major and minor points of emphasis. (See above -- Level of Content Within Article). The four numbered content levels are:

4 = Main emphasis - The intersecting Type and Activity indicate the main emphasis of the article.

3 = Major section(s) - The article has a major section on this Type and Activity.

2 = Paragraph(s) - The article has a paragraph on this Type and Activity.

1 = Mention, i.e., one or two sentences - There is mention of this Type and Activity.

Simply by scanning the grids, it is possible to identify articles appropriate to a particular subject area. This can be of great value in the review of a subject area, the development of a comprehensive bibliography, or in cross-referencing activities. The numbers act as a key to the specificity and depth of coverage of any article. In addition, the grid classification forms a basis for future computer access to the bibliography.

INDEX: a subject listing of all articles with main (4) and major (3) emphases (pp 11-162). The Index is organized according to Client-Related Case Type subject headings. Worker-Related Activities appear as subsections of each Client-Related Case Type. For easy reference in the ABSTRACTS, article citations are alphabetized by author's last name. If you have difficulty finding the appropriate subject headings, the TABLE OF CONTENTS (pp vii) also lists the various categories.

REPRINTS: If you want a reprint of a complete article, telephone the Washington State Library: Ethel Saucier or Laureen Lawty, Reference Librarians, Reference Section, Washington State Library, Olympia, WA, 98504 at 206/753-5590 (or SCAN 234-5590). Articles will be mailed to you within one day of your call. Give your name, address, and the author and title of each article you want. Reprints are presently available to State of Washington Department of Social and Health Service Child Protective Service workers and supervisors at no cost.

DEFINITION OF TERMS

CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICE CASE TYPES:
DEFINITIONS OF TERMS ON THE HORIZONTAL AXIS OF LITERATURE GRID

These categories pertain to acts (of commission or omission) that are made against the child, which result in a worker becoming involved in the case. They are client-oriented.

GENERALIZED ABUSE/NEGLECT:	Article (book) describes incidents of abuse or neglect but does not break it down to physical and/or emotional.
GENERALIZED ABUSE:	Interaction with the child resulting in disability or death. Example: Battered Child Syndrome: This term applies to the child who has had repeated injuries of a severe nature usually involving fractures of the bones, internal injuries, hemorrhage, or central nervous system damage. The hallmark of this type of maltreatment is where one of the accidents or incidents as described by the parents does not appear adequate to explain the injuries sustained by the child.
GENERALIZED NEGLECT:	Failure to provide adequate care for the child. This can include medical neglect, lack of appropriate safety precautions for the child or emotional neglect. The parent or guardian fails to provide the basic needs of food, shelter and clothing to the child.
PHYSICAL ABUSE:	A single episode of physical abuse (i.e. violent outburst against the child) or moderate forms of repeated physical abuse applied in disciplining (i.e. severely bruised from spanking, the child being hit about the face causing no fracture, etc.). Example: child dies, has broken bones, head injuries, massive bruises, hematomas, burns, etc.
PHYSICAL NEGLECT:	There is evidence of poor skin hygiene, lack of adequate nutrition and lack of seeking the proper medical attention for a child with illness or injury. Parent takes inappropriate safety precautions for a child at a given age of development so that injury occurs. Does not provide adequate housing, clothing or food for the child. Example: "dirty" house syndrome, child without proper shelter or sleeping arrangements and/or left unattended, unsupervised for long periods of time.
EMOTIONAL ABUSE:	Repeated berating, swearing at the child and tearing down of self-image. The child is severely scapegoated by the family, outwardly rejected, subjected to severe chronic verbal abuse.
EMOTIONAL NEGLECT:	Lack of emotional attachment to and stimulation of the child. The child is denied normal experiences that produce feelings of being loved, wanted, secure and worthy.
SEXUAL ABUSE:	Child is sexually molested in some way by a family member (or third party). Sexual abuse of children may be divided into the following major groups: rape: penile entrance into the vagina as a result of physical force, threat of force or deceit; sexual intercourse with a minor: voluntary participation by a person under 16 years of age in sexual intercourse; sodomy: oro-genital or ano-genital sexual contact; incest: sexual intercourse with someone nearer of kin than first cousin; indecent liberties/molestation: general, non-specific, classification for most other acts of sexual abuse.
EXPLOITATION:	Parent's (or guardian's) using the child for either illegal or immoral purposes. Example: training a child to be a pickpocket, encouraging a child to steal or panhandle.

TERMS ON HORIZONTAL AXIS (continued)

HISTORICAL:	This involves many of the older articles that give a background and historical perspective to the area of child abuse/neglect, child's rights, parent's authority and legal considerations of children.
TRAINING RELATED:	This specifically points out what the worker should know as information and as skills in order to perform a certain task. Example: a CPS worker must know which agencies to contact in order to facilitate handling of a case, what are the pertinent questions and probes to ask during certain phases of the case, what to do when a client pulls a gun, what happens in the case where the client fails to follow the prescribed treatment plan, etc.

CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICE ACTIVITIES:
DEFINITIONS OF TERMS ON THE VERTICAL AXIS OF LITERATURE GRID

These are activities engaged in by the worker in a child abuse/neglect situation. They are set up chronologically as they would happen in a "normal" case. It is not necessary that each case or article follow through the entire list of activities. Many articles will focus on just one phase of the worker's duties in a particular case.

NON SPECIFIC:	This is a catch-all category used when an activity by the worker does not fall into any of the other prescribed categories.
INITIAL COMPLAINT:	First contact the worker has with a new case. This can come in the form of a phone call from a neighbor reporting the incidence of child abuse; parents turning themselves in; a school reporting they have an abused/neglected child, etc. This is not the first contact that the CPS worker has with the parent, rather it is the first report of a child abuse/neglect incidence.
INITIAL INTERVIEW:	First interview between the CPS worker and the abusive party.
INDICATORS OF ABUSE/NEGLECT:	Physical signs of abuse/neglect which can be seen, heard, sensed--that can be easily measured or put in quantifiable terms. Example: bruises or lacerations on the child, a "dirty" house, child cowering in the corner, etc.
PROBLEM DEFINITION:	The over-all scope of family situation. (This comes from probing and questioning by the worker.) What event precipitated the incident of abuse/neglect, what is the family socio-economic status, total number of children, is the father working or at home? Whatever is necessary to give background and validity to the situation of abuse/neglect.
TREATMENT:	What total plan is decided upon to alleviate the situation of abuse/neglect (initially) and reconstruct the family situation to eliminate as much of the problem (as described in problem definition) as possible? Example: parent(s) are sent to a psychiatrist, child is removed from the home and placed in foster care, a homemaker is brought in to clean the house, parent(s) must attend parenting classes.
LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS:	Any information, reference or indication that the law is part of the case. What specifically does the law(s) cover in this particular instance, what are the responsibilities of the worker in the courtroom, the parent(s) in the courtroom, what information should the doctor have when he presents his case of abuse, etc.?
REFERRAL:	Responsibility and control of the case is transferred to another agency or individual, leaving the person who refers with minimal contact with the client. Example: case is not considered Child Protective Service jurisdiction and is turned over to Child Welfare Service or Aid to Families with Dependent Children; doctor, school, turns the case over to the Child Protective Service worker, etc.
ANCILLARY SERVICES:	Those services that the CPS worker brings to the case, while still maintaining legal control of the case. Example: parenting classes, use of homemaker, parent's aid, psychiatrist, counseling, etc.
FOLLOW-UP:	Checking back with the family when the referral has been made or any attempt to check the family (child) situation after the case has been closed.

TERMS ON VERTICAL AXIS (continued)

PREVENTION:	Action taken in circumstances which suggest a need to intervene because of the possibility of an incident or reoccurrence of abuse or neglect. Such situations might be a mother who brings a child into the emergency room six times, though the child is totally healthy; a mother who was an abused child herself; a father who tends to react with physical responses to tension situations (slapping, hitting, kicking, etc.).
STATISTICS:	Charts, tables and/or numbers that give data on child abuse/neglect. They can be specific results of a research project or generalized information. Example: there is a higher percentage of abuse/neglect in military families than in the civilian population; the ratio of reported physical neglect to physical abuse is approximately ten to one.

SUBJECT INDEX

GENERALIZED ABUSE/NEGLECT—NON-SPECIFIC

MAIN EMPHASIS (4)

Alberts, M. E.
Child Abuse.

American Academy of Pediatrics
Site Visit #1: Cook County Children's Hospital, Chicago, Illinois, January 10, 1974.

American Academy of Pediatrics
Site Visit #2: University of Colorado Medical Center, Denver, December 18. 1973.

American Academy of Pediatrics
Site Visit #3: William Beaumont Army Medical Center, El Paso, Texas.

American Academy of Pediatrics
Site Visit #4: Children's Protective Services Center, Kauikeolani Children's Hospital, Honolulu.

American Academy of Pediatrics
Site Visit #5: University of Iowa Hospital, Iowa City, Iowa, January 7 1974.

American Academy of Pediatrics
Conclusion.

Amiel, Shirley
A Report of Child Abuse, Child Mistreatment and Child Discrimination While the Children are Under Adult Supervision Other Than That of Their Parents or Legal Guardians in the State of Washington.

Anderson, J. P., et al.
Attitudes of Nova Scotia Physicians to Child Abuse.

Anthony, E. James
It Hurts Me More Than It Hurts You. An Approach to Discipline as a Two-Way Process.

Bezzeg, Elizabeth D., et al.
The Role of the Child Care Worker in the Treatment of Severely Burned Children.

Billingsley, Andrew
The Role of the Social Worker in a Child Protective Agency.

Billingsley, Andrew, et al.
Agency Structure and the Commitment to Service.

Birrell, R. G., et al.
The Maltreatment Syndrome in Children: A Hospital Survey.

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Amiel, Shirley
Child Abuse in Schools.

Amiel, Shirley
Child Discrimination by the Washington State Child Protective Services.

Bleiberg, Nina
The Neglected Child and the Child Health Conference.

Brown, John A.
Some Observations on Abusive Parents.

Callaghan, K. A., et al.
Practical Management of the Battered Baby Syndrome.

Davies, Joann
When the Agency Must Intervene.

Fontana, Vincent J.
The Maltreatment Syndrome in Children.

Fontana, Vincent J.
The Neglect and Abuse of Children.

Fontana, Vincent J., et al.
The Maltreatment Syndrome in Children.

Foresman, Louise
Strengthening Family Life.

Goldfarb, W.
Psychological Privation in Infancy and Subsequent Adjustment.

Hammell, Charlotte J.
Preserving Family Life for Children.

Herre, Ernest A.
A Community Mobilizes to Protect Its Children.

Holder, A. R.
Child Abuse and the Physician.

Lukianowicz, N.
Battered Children.

Martin, Harold P., et al.
The Development of Abused Children.

Miller, Donald S.
Fractures Among Children, Part 1: Parental Assault as a Causative Agent.

Morris, Marian G., et al.
Toward Prevention of Child Abuse.

Morse, C. W., et al.
A Three-Year Follow-up Study of Abused and Neglected Children.

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Brandwein, Harold
The Battered Child: A Definite and Significant Factor in Mental Retardation.

Braun, Ida G., et al.
The Mistreated Child.

Calkins, C. F., et al.
Children's Rights: An Introductory Sociological Overview.

Class, Norris
Some Comments on the Child Welfare League of American Standards for Child Protection Service.

Committee on Infant and Preschool Child/
American Academy of Pediatrics
Maltreatment of Children--The Battered Child Syndrome.

Dine, M. S., et al.
Slaughter of the Innocents.

Elmer, Elizabeth
Identification of Abused Children.

Fairburn, A. C., et al.
Caffey's "Third Syndrome"--A Clinical Evaluation.

Fairburn, A. C.,
Small Children at Risk.

Fontana, Vincent J.
Child Abuse: A Tragic Problem.

Fontana, Vincent J.
Factors Needed for Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect.

Fontana, Vincent J.
Recognition of Maltreatment and Prevention of Battered Child Syndrome.

Gelles, Richard J., et al.
Toward an Integrated Theory of Intra-Family Violence.

Giovannoni, Jeanne M.
Research in Child Abuse: A Way of Seeing and a Way of Not Seeing.

Grislain, J. R., et al.
Social and Legal Problems Raised by Cruelty to Children.

Guttmacher, Alan F.
Unwanted Pregnancy: A Challenge to Mental Health.

Helfer, Ray E.; Gil, David G.
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Serving Families Who "Don't Want Help."

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Salmon, M. A.
The Spectrum of Abuse in the Battered Child Syndrome.

Sandusky, Annie Lee
Services to Neglected Children: A Public Welfare Responsibility.

Scherer, Lorena
Protective Casework Service.

Stringer, Elizabeth A.
Homemaker Service in Neglect and Abuse: A Tool for Case Evaluation

Ten Have, Ralph
A Preventive Approach to Problems of Child Abuse and Neglect.

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Holter, Joan C., et al.
Child Abuse: Early Case Findings in the Emergency Department.

Hopkins, Joan, R. N.
The Nurse and the Abused Child.

Irvine, May
Communication and Relationship in Social Casework.

Jacobziner, Harold
Rescuing the Battered Child.

Joos, Thad H.
Child Abuse: A Different Point of View

Klaus, Marshall H., et al.
Mothers Separated from Their Newborn Infants.

Ko[illegible]l, Bertran S.
Failure to Thrive and Fatal Injury as a Continuum.

Kunstadter, Ralph H., et al.
The Battered Child and the Celiac Syndrome.

Langer, Marion F.
New Year's Resolution: No More Corporal Punishment.

Leaverton, David R.
The Pediatrician's Role in Maternal Deprivation.

Leserman, S.
There's a Murderer in My Waiting Room.

Marker, Gail, et al.
Rethinking Children's Rights.

Massing, Rose
Neglected Children: A Challenge to the Community.

McCort, James, et al.
Visceral Injuries in Battered Children.

McFerran, J.
Parent's Group in Protective Services.

McKinney, G., et al.
Child Abuse and Neglect Concerns SRS Multi-Efforts.

Miller, John K.
Red, White and Bruised. The Maltreatment Syndrome in the Army.

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Miller, Mary Bailey
Community Action.

Money, John, et al.
Pain Agnosia and Self Injury in the Syndrome of Reversible Somatotropin Deficiency (Psychosocial Dwarfism).

Newberger, Eli H., et al.
Reducing the Literal and Human Cost of Child Abuse: Impact of a New Hospital Management System.

Nyden, Paul V.
The Use of Authority.

Oettinger, Katherine B.
Protecting Children from Abuse.

Oliver, J. E., et al.
A Family Kindred with Ill-Used Children: The Burden on the Community.

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Six Generations of Ill-Used Children in a Huntington's Pedigree.

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"Battered Child" Syndrome.

Reinhard, Willie
Kindesmisshandlungen.

Rodham, Hillary
Children Under the Law.

Salk, Lee
What Every Child Would Like His Parents to Know.

Sayre, James W., et al.
Community Committee on Child Abuse.

Schmidt, Delores M.
The Protective Service Caseworker: How Does He Survive Job Pressure?

Schwartz, Emanuel K.
Child Murder Today: Playwrights and Psychologists View Filicide in Life, Drama.

Shopfner, Charles E.
Periosteal Bone Growth in Normal Infants.

Silver, Larry B., et al.
Agency Action and Interaction in Cases of Child Abuse.

Smith, S. M., et al.
Failure to Thrive and Anorexia Nervosa.

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Storey, Bruce
The Battered Child.

Streshinsky, N., et al.
A Study of Social Work Practice in Protective Services: It's Not What You Know, It's Where You Work.

Varon, Edith
Communication: Client, Community, and Agency.

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Amiel, Shirley
Child Discrimination by the Washington State Child Protective Services.

Diggle, Geoffrey, et al.
Child Injury Intensive Monitoring Systems.

Ireland, William H.
A Registry on Child Abuse.

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Kohlhass, von Max
Duty to Secrecy in Cases of Child Abuse (Article in German, Summary in English).

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Shade, D. A.
Limits to Service in Child Abuse.

Silver, Larry B., et al.
Child Abuse Syndrome: The "Gray Areas" in Establishing a Diagnosis.

Swanson, Lynn D.
Role of the Police in the Protection of Children from Neglect and Abuse.

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American Academy of Pediatrics
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Smith, Selwyn
Child Injury-Intensive Monitoring System.

Ten Bensel, Robert W., et al.
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GENERALIZED ABUSE--INITIAL COMPLAINT

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Amiel, Shirley
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Mitchell, Betty
Working with Abusing Parents--A Caseworker's View.

Silver, Larry B., et al.
Child Abuse Laws--Are They Enough?

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Simpson, Keith
The Battered Baby Problem.

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Court, Joan, et al.
The Battered Child Syndrome - A Preventable Disease.

Kempe, C. Henry, et al.
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Berlow, Leonard
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Solomon, Theodore
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Parents Who Kill Their Children.

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New Ways to Help Battering Parents.

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The Battered Child Syndrome

Zalba, Serapio R.
Battered Children

GENERALIZED ABUSE--TREATMENT

MAIN EMPHASIS (4)

Alexander, Helen
Lay Therapists.

Helfer, Ray E.
A Plan for Protection: The Child-Abuse Center.

Hiller, Renate B.
The Battered Child--A Health Visitor's Point of View.

Joyner, Edmund N.
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SECTIONS (3)

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Snedeker, Lendon
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Recognition and Rescue of the Battered Child.

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Helfer, Ray E., et al.
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Fatal Battered Baby Cases.

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Child Abuse Laws--Are They Enough?

Simpson, Keith
The Battered Baby Problem.

GENERALIZED ABUSE--REFERRAL

MAIN EMPHASIS (4) SECTIONS (3)

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GENERALIZED ABUSE--ANCILLARY SERVICES

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	Smith, R. C. New Ways to Help Battering Parents.

GENERALIZED ABUSE--FOLLOW-UP

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Rolston, Richard Hummel The Effect of Prior Physical Abuse in the Expression of Overt and Fantasy Aggressive Behavior in Children.	

GENERALIZED ABUSE--PREVENTION

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SECTIONS (3)

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SECTIONS (3)

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Use of Homemaker Service in Families That Neglect Their Children.

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GENERALIZED NEGLECT--INITIAL COMPLAINT

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GENERALIZED NEGLECT--INDICATORS OF ABUSE/NEGLECT

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Shames, Miriam
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Polier, Justine Wise
The Invisible Legal Rights of the Poor.

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Foresman, Louise, et al.
The Team Approach in Protective Service.

Mnookin, Robert H.
Foster Care - In Whose Best Interest.

Shames, Miriam
Use of Homemaker Service in Families
That Neglect Their Children.

GENERALIZED NEGLECT--FOLLOW-UP

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Failure to Thrive in the Neglected Child.

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Foster Care - In Whose Best Interest.

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Bakwin, Harry
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Brenneman, George
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Russell, Patricia A.
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Till, Kenneth
Subdural Hematoma and Effusion in Infancy.

Turner, Eric
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Wickes, Ian G., et al.
Battered or Pigmented?

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Wertham, Frederic
Battered Children and Baffled Adults.

Weston, W. J.
Metaphyseal Fractures in Infancy.

Wolff, Howard
Are Doctors Too Soft on Child Beaters?

PHYSICAL ABUSE--INITIAL COMPLAINT

MAIN EMPHASIS (4)

Boardman, Helen
A Project to Rescue Children from Inflicted Injuries.

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Myers, Steven A.
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The Legal Nature of Neglect.

Mulford, Robert
Emotional Neglect of Children: A Challenge to Protective Service.

Rodham, Hillary
Children Under the Law.

EMOTIONAL NEGLECT--REFERRAL

MAIN EMPHASIS (4)	SECTIONS (3)
	Laury, Gabriel, et al. Subtle Types of Mental Cruelty to Children.

EMOTIONAL NEGLECT--ANCILLARY SERVICES

MAIN EMPHASIS (4) SECTIONS (3)

NO ARTICLES IN THIS CATEGORY

EMOTIONAL NEGLECT--FOLLOW-UP

MAIN EMPHASIS (4)

SECTIONS (3)

NO ARTICLES IN THIS CATEGORY

EMOTIONAL NEGLECT--PREVENTION

MAIN EMPHASIS (4)

SECTIONS (3)

Laury, Gabriel, et al.
Subtle Types of Mental Cruelty to Children.

EMOTIONAL NEGLECT--STATISTICS

MAIN EMPHASIS (4)

SECTIONS (3)

Leonard, Martha F., et al.
Failure to Thrive in Infants.

Powell, G. F., et al.
Emotional Deprivation and Growth Retardation simulating Idiopathic Hypopituitarism; I. Clinical Evaluation of the Syndrome.

Whitten, Charles F., et al.
Evidence That Growth Failure From Maternal Deprivation is Secondary to Undereating.

SEXUAL ABUSE--NON-SPECIFIC

MAIN EMPHASIS (4)

Chaneles, Sol
Family Structure of Child Sex Victims.

Eist, Harold I., et al.
Family Treatment of Ongoing Incest Behavior.

Lindzey, G.
Some Remarks Concerning Incest, The Incest Taboo, and Psychoanalytical Theory.

Parson, T-
The Incest Taboo in Relation to Social Structure and the Socialization of the Child.

Raphling, D. L., et al.
Incest: A Geneological Study.

SECTIONS (3)

Bender, L., et al.
The Reaction of Children to Sexual Relations with Adults.

Cavillin, M.
Incestuous Fathers: A Client Report.

Chaneles, Sol
Adjustment in Crisis in Families of Child Sex Victims.

Chaneles, Sol
Child Victims of Sexual Offenses.

Kaufman, Irving, et al.
The Family Constellation and Overt Incestuous Relations Between Father and Daughter.

Lewis, Melvin, et al.
Some Psychological Aspects of Seduction, Incest and Rape in Childhood.

Lustig, Noel, et al.
Incest.

Machotka, Pavel, et al.
Incest as a Family Affair.

Rhinehart, John W.
Genesis of Overt Incest.

Shengold, Leonard
The Effects of Overstimulation: Rat People.

Sloane, Paul, et al.
Effects of Incest on the Participants.

Weiner, I. B.
Father - Daughter Incest: A Clinical Report.

Wolman, Irving J.
The Abused or Sexually Molested Child: Clinical Management.

SEXUAL ABUSE--INITIAL COMPLAINT

MAIN EMPHASIS (4)	SECTIONS (3)
	DeFrancis, Vincent Protecting the Child Victim of Sex Crimes Committed by Adults.
	Gagnon, John H. Female Child Victims of Sex Offenses.

SEXUAL ABUSE--INITIAL INTERVIEW

MAIN EMPHASIS (4)

SECTIONS (3)

Libai, David
The Protection of the Child Victim of a Sexual Offense in the Criminal Justice System.

Schultz, Leroy G.
The Child Sex Victim: Social, Psychological, and Legal Perspectives.

Wolman, Irving J.
The Abused or Sexually Molested Child: Clinical Management.

SEXUAL ABUSE--INDICATORS OF ABUSE/NEGLECT

MAIN EMPHASIS (4)

SECTIONS (3)

NO ARTICLES IN THIS CATEGORY

SEXUAL ABUSE--PROBLEM DEFINITION

MAIN EMPHASIS (4)

Bender, L., et al.
The Reaction of Children to Sexual Relations with Adults.

Cavallin, M.
Incestuous Fathers: A Client Report.

Chaneles, Sol
Adjustment in Crisis in Families of Child Sex Victims.

Chaneles, Sol
Child Victims of Sexual Offenses.

DeFrancis, Vincent
Protecting the Child Victim of Sex Crimes.

DeFrancis, Vincent
Protecting the Child Victim of Sex Crimes.

Gagnon, John H.
Female Child Victims of Sex Offenses.

Kaufman, Irving
Helping People Who Cannot Manage Their Lives.

Lewis, Melvin, et al.
Some Pyschological Aspects of Seduction, Incest, and Rape in Childhood.

Lustig, Noel, et al.
Incest.

Machotka, Pavel, et al.
Incest as a Family Affair.

Rhinehart, John W.
Genesis of Overt Incest.

Schultz, Leroy G.
The Child Sex Victim: Social, Psychological, and Legal Perspectives.

Shengold, Leonard
The Effect of Overstimulation: Rat People.

Sloane, Paul, et al.
Effects of Incest on the Participants.

Weiner, I. B.
Father-Daughter Incest: A Clinical Report.

Wolman, Irving J.
The Abused or Sexually Molested Child: Clinical Management.

SECTIONS (3)

Birrell, John H. W.
"Where Death Delights to Help the Living" Forensic Medicine-Cinderella?

Chaneles, Sol
Family Structure of Child Sex Victims.

Eist, Harold I., et al.
Family Treatment of On-going Incest Behavior.

Martin, Harold P., et al.
The Development of Abused Children.

Mulcock, Donald
A Study of 100 Non-Selected Cases of Sexual Assaults on Children.

Raphling, D. L., et al.
Incest: A geneological Study.

SEXUAL ABUSE--TREATMENT

MAIN EMPHASIS (4)

DeFrancis, Vincent
Protecting the Child Victim of Sex Crimes.

Schultz, Leroy G.
The Child Sex Victim: Social, Psychological, and Legal Perspectives.

SECTIONS (3)

DeFrancis, Vincent
Protecting the Child Victim of Sex Crimes

Eist, Harold I., et al.
Family Treatment of On-going Incest Behavior.

Lindzey, G.
Some Remarks Concerning Incest, The Incest Taboo, and Psychoanalytical Theory.

Machotka, Pavel, et al.
Incest as a Family Affair.

Pfundt, Theodore R.
Problem of the Battered Child.

SEXUAL ABUSE--LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS

MAIN EMPHASIS (4)

Libai, David
The Protection of the Child Victim of a Sexual Offense in the Criminal Justice System.

Schultz, Leroy G.
The Child Sex Victim: Social, Psychological, and Legal Perspectives.

SECTIONS (3)

DeFrancis, Vincent
Protecting the Child Victim of Sex Crimes.

DeFrancis, Vincent
Protecting the Child Victim of Sex Crimes

Pfundt, Theodore R.
The Problem of the Battered Child.

SEXUAL ABUSE--REFERRAL

MAIN EMPHASIS (4) SECTIONS (3)

NO ARTICLES IN THIS CATEGORY

SEXUAL ABUSE--ANCILLARY SERVICES

MAIN EMPHASIS (4)

SECTIONS (3)

DeFrancis, Vincent
  Protecting the Child Victim of Sex Crimes.

Libai, David
  The Protection of the Child Victim of a Sexual Offense in the Criminal Justice System.

SEXUAL ABUSE--FOLLOW-UP

MAIN EMPHASIS (4)

SECTIONS (3)

NO ARTICLES IN THIS CATEGORY

SEXUAL ABUSE--PREVENTION

MAIN EMPHASIS (4)　　　　SECTIONS (3)

NO ARTICLES IN THIS CATEGORY

SEXUAL ABUSE--STATISTICS

MAIN EMPHASIS (4)

Mulcock, Donald
A Study of 100 Non-Selected Cases of Sexual Assaults on Children.

SECTIONS (3)

Chaneles, Sol
Adjustment in Crisis in Families of Child Sex Victims.

DeFrancis, Vincent
Protecting the Child Victim of Sex Crimes

Gagnon, John H.
Female Child Victims of Sex Offenses.

Martin, Harold P., et al.
The Development of Abused Children.

EXPLOITATION--NON-SPECIFIC

MAIN EMPHASIS (4) SECTIONS (3)

NO ARTICLES IN THIS CATEGORY

EXPLOITATION--INITIAL COMPLAINT

MAIN EMPHASIS (4)

SECTIONS (3)

NO ARTICLES IN THIS CATEGORY

EXPLOITATION--INITIAL INTERVIEW

MAIN EMPHASIS (4)	SECTIONS (3)
	Galdston, Richard Dysfunctions of Parenting: The Battered Child, the Neglected Child, the Exploited Child.

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EXPLOITATION--INDICATORS OF ABUSE/NEGLECT

MAIN EMPHASIS (4)	SECTIONS (3)
	Galdston, Richard Dysfunctions of Parenting: The Battered Child, the Neglected Child, the Exploited Child.

EXPLOITATION--PROBLEM DEFINITION

MAIN EMPHASIS (4)

Galdston, Richard
Dysfunctions of Parenting: The Battered Child, the Neglected Child, the Exploited Child.

SECTIONS (3)

Solomon, Theodore
History and Demography of Child Abuse.

EXPLOITATION--TREATMENT

MAIN EMPHASIS (4)	SECTIONS (3)
	Solomon, Theodore History and Demography of Child Abuse.

EXPLOITATION--LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS

MAIN EMPHASIS (4) SECTIONS (3)

NO ARTICLES IN THIS CATEGORY.

EXPLOITATION--REFERRAL

MAIN EMPHASIS (4) SECTIONS (3)

NO ARTICLES IN THIS CATEGORY

MAIN EMPHASIS (4) SECTIONS (3)

NO ARTICLES IN THIS CATEGORY

EXPLOITATION--FOLLOW-UP

MAIN EMPHASIS (4) SECTIONS (3)

NO ARTICLES IN THIS CATEGORY

EXPLOITATION--PREVENTION

MAIN EMPHASIS (4)

SECTIONS (3)

NO ARTICLES IN THIS CATEGORY

EXPLOITATION--STATISTICS

MAIN EMPHASIS (4)

SECTIONS (3)

NO ARTICLES IN THIS CATEGORY

HISTORICAL--NON-SPECIFIC

MAIN EMPHASIS (4)

Beck, Bertram M.
Protective Casework: Revitalized.

Block, Harry
Dilemma of "Battered Child" and "Battered Children."

Doxiadis, Spyros
Mothering and Frederick II.

SECTIONS (3)

Blumberg, Marvin L.
Psychopathology of the Abusing Parent.

Brenneman, George
Battered Child Syndrome.

Gluckman, L. K.
Cruelty to Children.

HISTORICAL-- INITIAL COMPLAINT

MAIN EMPHASIS (4)　　　　SECTIONS (3)

NO ARTICLES IN THIS CATEGORY

HISTORICAL--INITIAL INTERVIEW

MAIN EMPHASIS (4)

SECTIONS (3)

NO ARTICLES IN THIS CATEGORY

HISTORICAL--INDICATIONS OF ABUSE/NEGLECT

MAIN EMPHASIS (4)

Astley, Ray
Multiple Metaphyseal Fractures in Small Children.

Caffey, John
The Parent-Infant Traumatic Stress Syndrome.

Fairburn, A. C., et al.
Caffey's "Third Syndrome"--A Critical Evaluation

SECTIONS (3)

Barta, Rudolph, et al.
Willful Trauma to Young Children--A Challenge to the Physician.

Caffey, John
Some Traumatic Lesions in Growing Bones Other Than Fracture and Dislocations: Clinical and Radiological.

Chabon, Robert S., et al.
The Problem of Child Abuse: A Community Hospital Approach.

Sims, B. G., et al.
Bite Marks in the "Battered Baby Syndrome."

HISTORICAL--PROBLEM DEFINITION

MAIN EMPHASIS (4)

Caffey, John
The Parent-Infant Traumatic Stress Syndrome.

Evans, Phillip
Infanticide.

Martin, Harold P., et al.
The Development of Abused Children.

Solomon, Theodore
History and Demography of Child Abuse.

SECTIONS (3)

Altman, Donald, et al.
Unrecognized Trauma in Infants and Children.

Cameron, J. M., et al.
The Battered Child Syndrome.

Friedman, Morris S.
Traumatic Periostitis in Infants and Children.

Gagnon, John H.
Female Child Victims of Sex Offenses.

Giovannoni, Jeanne M.
Parental Mistreatment: Perpetrators and Victims.

Hall, Marian
The Right to Live.

Harder, Thoger
The Psychopathology of Infanticide.

Heins, Marilyn
Child Abuse--Analysis of a Current Epidemic.

Langer, William L.
Europe's Initial Population Explosion.

Lustig, Noel, et al.
Incest.

Marer, J. W.
Development of the Law of the "Battered Child Syndrome."

Shaffer, Helen B.
Child Abuse: Search for Remedies.

Silver, Larry B.
Child Abuse Syndrome: A Review.

Ten Have, Ralph
A Preventive Approach to Problems of Child Abuse and Neglect.

Van Stolk, Mary
Who Owns the Child?

Zalba, Serapio R.
Battered Children.

HISTORICAL--TREATMENT

MAIN EMPHASIS (4)

SECTIONS (3)

Heins, Marilyn
Child Abuse--Analysis of a Current Epidemic.

Mulford, Robert
Emotional Neglect of Children: A Challenge to Protective Services.

Shaffer, Helen B.
Child Abuse: Search for Remedies.

Zalba, Serapio R.
The Abused Child: I. A Survey of the Problem.

HISTORICAL--LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS

MAIN EMPHASIS (4)

SECTIONS (3)

Becker, Thomas T.
Child Protective Services and the Law.

Felder, Samuel
A Lawyer's View of Child Abuse.

Fuller, Marjorie G.
Child Abuse: The Physician's Responsibility.

Gregg, Grace
Physician, Child Abuse Reporting Laws and Injured Child.

Silver, Larry B., et al.
Child Abuse Syndrome: The "Gray Areas" in Establishing a Diagnosis.

Zalba, Serapio R.
The Abused Child: I. A Survey of the Problem.

HISTORICAL--REFERRAL

MAIN EMPHASIS (4)

SECTIONS (3)

NO ARTICLES IN THIS CATEGORY

HISTORICAL--ANCILLARY SERVICES

MAIN EMPHASIS (4)

Epstein, Norman, et al.
Paraprofessional Parent-Aides and
Disadvantaged Families.

SECTIONS (3)

HISTORICAL--FOLLOW-UP

MAIN EMPHASIS (4)

SECTIONS (3)

NO ARTICLES IN THIS CATEGORY

HISTORICAL--PREVENTION

MAIN EMPHASIS (4) SECTIONS (3)

NO ARTICLES IN THIS CATEGORY

HISTORICAL--STATISTICS

MAIN EMPHASIS (4) SECTIONS (3)

NO ARTICLES IN THIS CATEGORY

TRAINING RELATED--NON-SPECIFIC

MAIN EMPHASIS (4)

Kemp, Maude von P.
Supervising the Beginner in Child Protection.

SECTIONS (3)

Alexander, Helen
Lay Therapists.

Yelaja, Shankar A.
The Concept of Authority and Its Use in Child Protective Services.

Zalba, Serapio R.
The Abused Child: II. A Typology for Classification and Treatment.

TRAINING RELATED--INITIAL COMPLAINT

MAIN EMPHASIS (4)

SECTIONS (3)

NO ARTICLES IN THIS CATEGORY

TRAINING RELATED--INITIAL INTERVIEW

MAIN EMPHASIS (4)

SECTIONS (3)

Delsordo, James D.
Protective Casework for Abused Children.

Polansky, Norman A., et al.
Verbal Accessibility in the Treatment of Child Neglect.

TRAINING RELATED--INDICATORS OF ABUSE/NEGLECT

MAIN EMPHASIS (4)

SECTIONS (3)

NO ARTICLES IN THIS CATEGORY

TRAINING RELATED--PROBLEM DEFINITION

MAIN EMPHASIS (4) SECTIONS (3)

Delsordo, James D.
Protective Casework for Abused Children.

TRAINING RELATED--TREATMENT

MAIN EMPHASIS (4)

Polansky, Norman A., et al.
Verbal Accessibility in the Treatment of Child Neglect.

SECTIONS (3)

Bumbalo, Judith A., et al.
The Self-Help Phenomenon.

Criswell, Howard D., Jr.
Why Do They Beat Their Child?

Delsordo, James D.
Protective Casework for Abused Children.

Galdston, Richard
Violence Begins at Home--The Parents' Center Project for the Study and Prevention of Child Abuse.

Hopkins, Joan
The Nurse and the Abused Child.

Miller, John K.
Red, White and Bruised. The Maltreatment Syndrome in the Army.

Savino, Anne B., et al.
Working with Abusive Parents: Group Therapy and Home Visits.

Winking, Cyril H.
Coping With Child Abuse: One State's Experience.

TRAINING RELATED--LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS

MAIN EMPHASIS (4)

SECTIONS (3)

NO ARTICLES IN THIS CATEGORY

TRAINING RELATED--REFERRAL

MAIN EMPHASIS (4) SECTIONS (3)

NO ARTICLES IN THIS CATEGORY

TRAINING RELATED--ANCILLARY SERVICES

MAIN EMPHASIS (4)	SECTIONS (3)
	Foresmen, Louise, et al. The Team Approach in Protective Service.

MAIN EMPHASIS (4) SECTIONS (3)

NO ARTICLES IN THIS CATEGORY

TRAINING RELATED--PREVENTION

MAIN EMPHASIS (4) SECTIONS (3)

NO ARTICLES IN THIS CATEGORY

TRAINING RELATED--STATISTICS

MAIN EMPHASIS (4)

SECTIONS (3)

NO ARTICLES IN THIS CATEGORY

ABSTRACTS AND GRID INDEXING

CITATION: *Adams, Paul L., et al.*
Authoritarian Parents and Disturbed Children
AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PSYCHIATRY, 1965, 121: 1162-1167

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Research studies found that the more parents are unable to take on the role of the child in imagination, the more likely they are to have disturbed children. The more "fascist-conservative" parents are, the more likely they are to have emotionally disturbed children.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF						4					
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Adelson, Lester*
The Battering Child
JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOC'N., 1972, 222(2): 159-61

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): A report of 5 case studies where children under 8 years of age attacked and killed infants.

SECTIONS (3): (a) The implications of the case studies and the characteristics of assailants; (b) The physical condition of the infants, the causes of death determined by autopsies, and differences among the cases.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP				4							
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF				3							
TREAT				3							
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Adelson, Lester*
Homicide by Pepper
JOURNAL OF FORENSIC SCIENCE, 1964, 9(3): 391-5

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): A case study of child abuse in which the child was killed by forcing black pepper down its throat. The parents had been suspected in child abuse of a sibling in another state prior to this child's death. Two weeks earlier the child had been treated at the hospital for a fractured humurus for a reported "fall."

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP				4							
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Adelson, Lester*
Homicide by Starvation: The Nutritional Variant of the Battered Child
J.A.M.A., Nov., 1963, 186: 458-460

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Homicide by starvation is a variant in battered child syndrome but mothers often contend that child was always healthy up until now. Some of the characteristics noted include: homes that are disorderly, money problems and babies born out of wedlock.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Case studies depict anatomical conditions of victims of starvation.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP			3								
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF			4								
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Adelson, Lester*
Slaughter of the Innocents: A Study of 46 Homicides in Which the Victims were Children
NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL OF MEDICINE, 1961, 164 (26): 1345-9

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): A study of 46 infant homicides committed mainly by blood relatives.

SECTIONS (3): The killers were of no particular racial background, but did have rather serious mental illness. Loss of temper and sexual attack were involved. The murderer usually committed suicide.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1): Statistics reveal age and sex of victims and victimizers.

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP				4							
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF				3							
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS				1							

CITATION: *Alberte, M. E.*
Child Abuse
JOURNAL OF THE IOWA MEDICAL SOCIETY, May, 1972, 62: 242

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): This editorial introduces a symposium on child abuse by stressing the magnitude and history of the problem and the physician's important role in its detection.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP	4										
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Aldous, Joan*
Children's Perceptions of Adult Role Assignment: Father-Absence, Class, Race, and Sex Influences
JOURNAL OF MARRIAGE AND THE FAMILY, Feb., 1972, 34: 55-65.

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): In analyzing the importance of interaction with both parents for children to learn appropriate sex roles, low-income black and white children from father-absent and father-present homes were interviewed concerning their perceptions of sex roles. Neither father-absent or lower class subjects showed consistent differences from father-present or middle-class subjects. Includes discussion of these results and their implications for programs with low-income preschool children.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

Mention (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO CPS

CITATION: *Alexander, Helen*
Lay Therapists
DENVER: AMERICAN HUMANE ASSOCIATION,

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Description of parent-centered treatment program utilizing lay therapists (Univ. of Colorado Medical Center).

SECTIONS (3): (a) Selection and training of lay therapists.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1): Kempe/Helfer books used in training: The Battered Child; Helping the Battered Child and his Family.

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											3
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT		4									
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Allen, Ann Francis*
Maltreatment Syndrome in Children
THE CANADIAN NURSE, April 1966, 62(4): 40-2

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Paternal characteristics and signs of abuse and neglect are listed.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Legal difficulties are encountered in protecting the child, parents, and doctor both in Canada and the U.S., (b) Prevention can be accomplished by: (1) developing a degree of suspicion among medical staff, and (2) education of the public.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1): Case illustration shows the need for proper care by agency.

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical and Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP	1										
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF	4										
TREAT											
LEG CON	3										
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN	3										
STATS											

CITATION: *Allen, Hugh D., et al.*
The Battered Child Syndrome, Parts I, II, III & IV
MINNESOTA MEDICINE, 1968, Dec., 1793-1799; 1969, Jan., 155-166; Feb., 345-347; March, 633-640

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): This is a four-part article on child abuse. There is no main emphasis. Titles of the four parts are: (1) Medical Aspects, (2) Social and Psychiatric Aspects, (3) Legal Aspects, (4) Summary.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Case studies report evidence of abuse and of the history of abuse of the assailant, and subsequent results are also related, (b) The most significant indicators of abuse are evidenced by trauma disproportionate to the history given, (c) The child beater can come from any socio-economic group, often there is a neurosis or psychosis present that is not outwardly visible; impulsiveness, pre-marital unwanted pregnancy, (d) The initial complaint should be discovered by the physician; however, he/she often does not recognize the syndrome, and does not know how to report, (e) Legally - Minnesota law requires reporting of health care workers, with protection from liability.

MENTION (1): Statistics show incidence of abuse, death rate, who reported, who abused, and significant other data.

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP				3							
IN COM				3							
IN INT											
INDIC				3							
PRB DEF				3							
TREAT											
LEG CON				3							
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS				1							

CITATION: *Altman, Donald, et al.*
Unrecognized Trauma in Infants and Children
JOURNAL OF BONE AND JOINT SURGERY, 1960, 42-A(3): 407-13

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Twelve case studies emphasizing the clinical and metaphysical fragility of the bone.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Historically, the phenomena has been recognized since 1946 by Caffey, then Smith, Asthey, and Wooley and Evans; (b) This type of abuse occurs most commonly by twisting or shaking, resulting in periosteal and subperiosteal hemorrhages; the resultant calcification becomes visible on the roentgenogram.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP				4							
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF				3						3	
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *American Academy of Pediatrics,*
A Descriptive Study of Nine Health Based Programs in Child Abuse and Neglect
CONTRACT HRA 106-74-9 WITH HEALTH RESOURCES ADMINISTRATION, April, 1974

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Introduction and Methodology - latter includes following information: (1) Committee on Infant and Preschool Child conducted survey project; Child Abuse Survey Task Force assembled; (2) Criteria for selection of 9 sites (e.g., health-based, same variety of populations, wide geographic distribution, etc.) - no site found in South, no Indian program found; (3) Project - impressionistic; very little hard data to be used; (4) Format - one day site visit; questionnaire mailed in advance; (5) Final report - based on critiques from 2 workshop sessions on material gathered from survey.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2): (a) Infanticide as population control, religious use of injury - historical.

MENTION (1): (a) Statistical estimates on true incidence of child abuse/neglect.

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavior and Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF										2	
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS	1										

CITATION: *American Academy of Pediatrics*
Site Visit #1: Cook County Children's Hospital, Chicago, Ill., Jan. 10, 1974
CONTRACT HRA 106-74-9, HEALTH RESOURCES ADMINISTRATION, April, 1974: 7-12

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Description of Cook County Hospital's handling of abuse/neglect cases: entirely crisis-oriented, no long-term follow-up, even medically; social and psychological follow-up almost non-existent.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Initial Complaint - 60% by police, none by private M.D.'s; 100% through emergency room; referral of abused, neglected, and abandoned children to CFS (Children and Family Services); maintains hospital registry in addition to state registry (poor coordination); (b) Legal considerations: CFS role - dispositional, make court referrals; - 30% of reported cases go to court. Judge determines if home is safe or not; (c) Completed questionnaire from hospital.

PARAGRAPHS (2): (a) Personnel make-up of hospital's child abuse team; (b) Followup: CFS has responsibility here. A weak area: does not inform hospital of disposition of child.

MENTION (1): (a) Statistics on 150 abuse/neglect patients; (b) CFS has 24 hour phone for reporting - operation erratic; (c) Initial interview - hospital; social information including home situation, circumstances of abuse incident and who responsible; (d) Prevention - parent education program for parents of premature babies.

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral and Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP	4										
IN COM	3										
IN INT	1										
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT	2										
LEG CON	3										
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW	2										
PREVEN	1										
STATS	3										

CITATION: *American Academy of Pediatrics*
Site Visit #2 - University of Colorado Medical Center, Denver, Dec. 18, 1973
CONTRACT HRA 106-74-9, HEALTH RESOURCES ADMINISTRATION, April, 1974: 13-22

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Description of services of National Center for Prevention and Treatment of Child Abuse and Neglect, and Child Protection Team in conjunction with Colorado General Hospital. Includes detailed "guidelines" for handling A/N cases at hospital. Includes completed questionnaire (statistics).

SECTIONS (3): (a) Treatment approach of the Team - personnel makeup, when to hospitalize, guidelines; (b) Ancillary services of Center; Crisis Nursery, Families Analymous, Public Health nurses; (c) Center sponsors annual lay therapists training seminar and continuing education programs; (d) Guidelines; reference to initial interviews, indicators of A/N, diagnosis of problem, treatment, reporting, followup by hospital for physical status and CPS for psychological status.

PARAGRAPHS (2): (a) Initial complaints to Center; 40% - parents; 50% comes through Emergency room of hospital; 2% M.D.'s; (b) Parameters of problem--most welfare recipients but self-referrals from all socioeconomic levels; (c) Reports should be filed on all suspected cases - to police, child welfare, state registry.

MENTION (1): (a) Statistics - 126 patients at Center in 1972; 25% abused, 75% neglected; 1 sexual abuse. (b) Legal custody of child - parental wishes through juvenile court.

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral and Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP	4										
IN COM	3										
IN INT	1										
INDIC	1										
PRB DEF	2										
TREAT	3										
LEG CON	1										
REFER											
ANC SER	3										
FOLLOW	1										
PREVEN											
STATS	3										

CITATION: *American Academy of Pediatrics*
Site Visit #3 - William Beaumont Army Medical Center, El Paso, Texas
CONTRACT HRA 06-74-9, Health Resources Administration, April, 1974, 23-33

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Description of function of Infant and Child Protection Council (ICPC), and the Child Abuse Program of above hospital for armed forces. Includes completed questionnaire (statistics).

SECTIONS (3): (a) Ancillary services - problem of hiring or involving new personnel, e.g., psychiatrists; must cooperate with social workers.

PARAGRAPHS (2): (a) Problem definition - primarily from middle enlisted grades, young; when older parents involved, abuse often secondary to alcohol abuse; (b) Statistics on number of A/N cases at hospital - about 4/month. All deaths from neglect; (c) M.P.'s deal with offenders as criminals - a weakness in program; (d) Legal process enables temporary placement of children in Texas foster homes.

MENTION (1): (a) Service only to military personnel and dependents - no civilian abuse programs in El Paso; (b) Referrals from neighbors, police, emergency room, schools, self-referral (5%), hospital wards; (c) Any child under 3 admitted to hospital must be seen by M.D. with interest in abuse.

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral and Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP	4										
IN COM	3										
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF	3										
TREAT	3										
LEG CON	3										
REFER											
ANC SER	3										
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS	2										

CITATION: *American Academy of Pediatrics*
Site Visit #4 - Children's Protective Services Center, Kaukikeolani Children's Hospital, Honolulu
CONTRACT HRA 106-74-9, HEALTH RESOURCES ADMINISTRATION, April 1974, 35-43

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Description of the above center's approach to handling abuse/neglect cases includes completed questionnaire - CPSC works directly with/through the hospital.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Initial complaint: high % school/self-referrals; CPSC 24 hour hot line reporting, DSSH maintains central registry; written or verbal complaints accepted. Discussion of how complaints handled (new, active cases, referrals from other agencies); (b) The abuse/neglect team - organization, essentially crisis-handling service, cases not carried longer than 3 months - then either closed or referred to other agencies for voluntary treatment; (c) Legal aspects: special petitions enable social worker to hold child for 48 hours to prepare custody request; legal custody can be held for three years then extended another three years.

PARAGRAPHS:

MENTION (1): (a) Statistics on number of abuse/neglect cases reported to center; (b) CPSC has grant to study high risk infants - prevention; (c) Ancillary services not available because of lack of funding.

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral and Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON SP	4										
IN COM	3										
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PRB DEF											
TREAT	3										
LEG CON	3										
REFER											
ANC SER	1										
FOLLOW											
PREVEN	1										
STATS	3										

CITATION: *American Academy of Pediatrics*
Site Visit #5 - University of Iowa Hospitals, Iowa City, Iowa, Jan. 7, 1974
CONTRACT HRA 106-74-9, HEALTH RESOURCES ADMINISTRATION, April, 1974, 44-50

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Description of operation of abuse/neglect team and characteristics of area served--rural, conservative population. Includes completed questionnaire (statistics) and detailed "procedures" for handling suspected abuse/neglect cases (treatment).

SECTIONS (3): (a) Iowa law requires reporting suspected abuse but not neglect cases - revision being considered; (b) Very little follow-up because of distances, clinic limitation, minimum trained staff in county services; review of cases every 2 months; follow-up only on voluntary basis; (c) Make-up of abuse team (part-time staff), child may be held in hospital even if well; Dept. of Soc. Services makes report within 96 hours (includes home visit.)

PARAGRAPHS (2): (a) Many abuse cases from low income white families; 48% under 1 year of age; (b) Dr. Solomon's efforts to educate community re abuse/neglect are presented.

MENTION (1): (a) Statistics on possible abuse cases are reported (1971, '72, '73) - only small percentage seen in hospitals; (b) Referrals are statewide - local self-referrals are accepted; (c) Hospital has no authority to go outside its locus to study/work with family; (d) Legal - can get 30 day hold on child.team may testify in court but not allowed to make recommendation re disposition.

TARGET POPULATION

Behavioral and Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP	4										
IN COM	1										
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF	2										
TREAT	3										
LEG CON	3										
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW	3										
PREVEN											
STATS	3										

CITATION: *American Academy of Pediatrics*
Site Visit #6 - Children's Hospital, Los Angeles, Feb. 6, 1974
CONTRACT HRA 106-74-9, HEALTH RESOURCES ADMINISTRATION, April, 1974, 51-9

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Description of abuse/neglect program at above hospital, includes characteristics of area served, details of hospital policy re suspected abuse (treatment) and completed questionnaires (statistics).

SECTIONS (3): (a) Initial Complaint - CHLA reports 25% of all hospital-based abuse cases for LA County; 90% of these emergency room; less than 1% are private physician's reports; neglect cases not reported; (b) Treatment - organization of abuse/neglect team; DPSS has responsibility for outreach treatment but limited ability; team has aggressive case-finding program with limited psych. services; (c) Follow-up - team ability inadequate as in DPSS's coordination and redefinition of goals needed; (d) LA Police Department has set up Abused and Battered Child Desk - initial complaints, investigation, and follow-up responsibilities.

PARAGRAPHS (2): (a) Non-accidental injury cases reported through law enforcement agencies; put under protective custody until detention hearing - 90% of children judged in need of support are placed out of home; (b) Referral to Parents Anonymous - parent support group.

MENTION (1): (a) Most of abuse cases from low-income families; (b) statistics show 100 abuse cases/year admitted and reported, 100 neglect cases/year admitted to hospital but not reported; (c) sexual abuse referred to other hospitals.

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral and Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM	3										
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT	3		1								1
LEG CON	2										
REFER								1			
ANC SER	2										
FOLLOW	3										
PREVEN											
STATS	3										

CITATION: *American Academy of Pediatrics*
Site Visit #7 - New York Foundling Hospital, NYC, Jan. 4, 1974
CONTRACT HRA 106-74-9, HEALTH RESOURCES ADMINISTRATION, April, 1974, 60-9

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Description of above program for treating abusing/neglectful parents - emphasizing specifics of treatment program - includes "Information for Mothers" (the hospital's outline of program) and completed questionnaires (statistics).

SECTIONS (3): (a) Treatment resources available in NYC very limited.

PARAGRAPHS (2): (a) Treatment on inpatient-outpatient basis; cases are referred from other sources after initial diagnosis and treatment; live-in arrangements for 8 mothers and children (to be admitted, mothers cannot have over 2 children); (b) Characteristics of population served: e.g., average age is 22, black and Spanish origin mostly; everyone but one was abused as child.

MENTION (1): (a) Residential patients themselves became involved in therapy with other patients; (b) Key Parent Assistants make 3 times-per-week visits during 12 month supervision following discharge from the hospital; (c) Hot line available; (d) 1973 - state law expands registry statewide and to include neglect as well as abuse.

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral and Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF	3										
TREAT	4										
LEG CON	1										
REFER											
ANC SER	1										
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS	3										

CITATION: *American Academy of Pediatrics*
Site Visit #8 - Children's Hospital of Pittsburgh, Jan. 3, 1974
CONTRACT HRA - 106-74-9, HEALTH RESOURCES ADMINISTRATION, April, 1974, 70-80

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Discussion of SCAN (Suspected Child Abuse and Neglect) program - includes how hospital refers cases to SCAN; characteristics of area served by hospital; specific treatment approach of SCAN; completed questionnaires (statistics).

SECTIONS (3): (a) Initial complaint made orally to Child Welfare followed by written report in 48 hours. The hospital has a registry but there is no central registry; (b) Characteristics of abuse/neglect parents; (c) Indicators of abuse/neglect for diagnosis.

MENTION (1): (a) Statistics on number of abuse cases (1971, '72, '73) reported by hospital. Of overall 1973 hospital admissions, 1.09% treated for abuse; (b) 1972 breakdown of statistics on abuse/neglect cases; (c) Ancillary services - no hot-line.

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral and Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP				3							
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC	3										
PRB DEF	3										
TREAT	4										
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER	1										
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS	1										

CITATION: *American Academy of Pediatrics*
Site Visit #9 - St. Paul, Minn., Ramsey County Mental Health Center, Jan. 8, 1974
CONTRACT HRA - 106-74-9, HEALTH RESOURCES ADMINISTRATION, April 1974, 81-88

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Discussion of operation of Ramsey County Child Abuse Team (based at St. Paul-Ramsey County Mental Health Center) - a community-wide team; including guidelines for Children's Hospital re: handling abuse cases, and completed questionnaires (statistics).

SECTIONS (3): (a) Organization of team: 3 elements - (1) community-wide team; (2) mini-team for more difficult cases, and (3) child abuse team; members of team include police investigator; (b) Ancillary - day care available but not 24 hour; no crisis nursery, hot line, Parents Ananymous, community resource - Wilder Center for Children with severe emotional problems.

PARAGRAPHS (2): (a) Follow-up continues indefinitely; (b) Initial complaints - statistic, e.g., 9% referral by private M.D.'s, 35% through emergency rooms.

MENTION (1): (a) Statistics on 99 children who died violent deaths during 5 year period; (b) 90% of parents were abused or neglected themselves; children under court support do better in foster home. (c) Child crying for 12 hours and upset mother - cause for admission to hospital - indication of abuse.

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral and Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM	2										
IN INT											
INDIC	1										
PRB DEF	1										
TREAT	4										
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER	3										
FOLLOW	2										
PREVEN											
STATS	1										

CITATION: *AMERICAN ACADEMY OF PEDIATRICS*
Similarities and Differences
CONTRACT HRA 106-74-9, Health Resources Administration, April, 1974, 89-94

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Discussion of information collected from all 9 sites - only some highlights noted below though material covers all areas noted in previous abstracts: (1) all programs have multidisciplinary approach, connected in some form to hospitals; (2) all programs have medical/surgical care but only a few have long-term psychological services available and some have none; (3) follow-up and feedback are a problem for all, though efforts made in most cases; (4) foster home - basic modality for removal of child from natural home after hospitalization; (5) lawyers are members of teams at two centers; (6) only in Hawaii was central registry thought to be effective and useful; (7) differences in definitions, reporting methods re: abuse/neglect.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral and Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
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PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO CPS

CITATION: *American Academy of Pediatrics*
Conclusion
CONTRACT HRA 106-75-9, HEALTH RESOURCES ADMINISTRATION, April, 1974, 95-8

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Essentially to raise questions re: treatment, handling abuse/neglect cases based on material gathered from 9 sites. No general conclusions drawn about programs but rather a series of impressions including: (1) non-punitive approach to parents facilitates reaching parents for treatment; (2) community education serves to increase reporting abuse; (3) private M.D.'s hesitant to report because of own discomfort, need to know their patients will be well-treated if reported; (4) abuse teams: cannot work effectively with community of more than 1/2 million people; (5) registry must be available to teams if it is to have clinical utility; no member should be full-time in diagnosis and treatment.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral and Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP	4										
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *American Academy of Pediatrics*
Appendices
CONTRACT HRA 106-75-9, Health Resources Administration, April, 1974, 99-110

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Appendix A: bibliography on abuse/neglect; Appendix B: members of Child Abuse Survey Task Force; Appendix C: pre-survey questionnaire.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO CPS

CITATION: *Amiel Shirley*
Child Abuse in Schools
NORTHWEST MEDICINE, Nov., 1972, 71: 808

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Abuse of children through exposure to or by mentally ill teachers is a national public health problem.

SECTIONS (3): Includes case studies illustrating types of abuse perpetuated by teachers.

PARAGRAPHS (2): Estimates of the incidence of unsatisfied, nervous, maladjusted teachers based on an earlier study are noted.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical - Nurses
Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP	3										
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF	4										
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN	2										
STATS											

CITATION: *Amiel, Shirley*
Child Discrimination by the Washington State Child Protective Services
PRESENTED TO THE CITIZENS ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR THE WASHINGTON CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICE, December 6, 1973, 1-8

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Author argues Child Protective Service workers should be aware of, report and investigate third party child abuse--i.e., child abuse by adult caretakers other than the child's parent.

SECTIONS (3): (a) The author contends child abuse in schools leads to alienation, violence and misbehavior by children; (b) The author offers several suggestions for changes in the law which would encourage the reporting of all types (parent and third party) child abuse; (c) Author discusses why abuse in schools goes unrecognized.

PARAGRAPHS (2): The rights of children are discussed in relation to schools and the principle of in loco parentis.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

General Public

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP		3									
IN COM		4									
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF		3									
TREAT											
LEG CON		3									
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Amiel, Shirley*
A Report of Child Abuse, Child Mistreatment and Child Discrimination While the Children are Under Adult Supervision Other Than That of Their Parents or Legal Guardian in the State of Washington
March, 1972, 1-20

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Short accounts of alleged physical and emotional neglect and abuse are compiled with no introduction, summary or analysis, emphasizing abuse by non-parents or guardians.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

General Public

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP	4										
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Amiel, Shirley*
Third Party Child Abuse
Governor's Conference, State of Idaho, "Children in Peril," Sept. 13, 1973

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Third party (schools and caretakers of children) abusers are prevalent throughout the United States and very little is being done to stop this abuse. Case examples are given throughout.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

General Public -
Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP		4									
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Anderson, J. P., et al.*
Attitudes of Nova Scotia Physicians to Child Abuse
THE NOVA SCOTIA MEDICAL BULLETIN, Oct. 1973, 52: 185-9

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): On reporting results of questionnaire survey of knowledge and attitudes of Nova Scotian physicians about child abuse.

SECTIONS (3): Reporting statistics on the percent of physicians who knew about child abuse reporting laws, and their opinions about treatment of child abuse.

PARAGRAPHS (2): (a) Recommendations for regional multiprofession treatment teams in a report issued by Canadian government are described; (b) Use of public health nurses in prevention, detection and education are described in family life; (c) How few complaints are made in proportion to the suspected incidence of child abuse and why physicians may be reluctant to make complaints.

MENTION (1): The issue of physicians' right to confidentiality vs. reporting laws' requirements.

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists
General Public

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP	4										
IN COM	2										
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT	3										
LEG CON	1										
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN	2										
STATS	3										

CITATION: *Andrews, John P.*
The Battered Baby Syndrome
ILLINOIS MEDICAL JOURNAL, Nov., 1962, 122: 494

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Diagnosis depends on a high level of suspicion. Battered Baby Syndrome usually occurs under three years of age; psychosis is common, but not the rule; all strata of socio-economic scale are involved as are immature compulsive personalities, and unwanted pregnancies. History of some treatment given to parents is included.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF				4							
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Anthony, E. James*
It Hurts Me More Than It Hurts You. An Approach to Discipline As a Two-Way Process
REISS-DAVIS CLINIC BULLETIN, Spring, 1965

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Discussion of corporal punishment in terms of its effect as disciplinary procedure and in terms of its reflection of psychodynamics of parent-child relationship.

SECTIONS (3): Discussion of negative effects of more pathological expressions of discipline: shame, sado-masochistic, transference, seduction. Author suggests disturbances in child also attributed to child's own personality and not just actuality of excessive "discipline."

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP	4										
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Arnold, M.*
Children in Limbo
PUBLIC WELFARE, July, 1967, 223-228

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): The author uses the term "limbo" as a departure for describing the many types of children that are subject to neglect, either in their homes or through poor child protective service agency or legal practice.

SECTIONS (3): The author presents some concrete recommendations for changes in current protective and welfare agency practices that would improve the communities ability to respond to cases of neglect.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF			4								
TREAT			3								
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Asch, Stuart S.*
Crib Deaths: Their Possible Relationship to Post-partum Depression and Infanticide
JOURNAL OF THE MT. SIANI HOSPITAL, (New York) 1968, 35: 214-20

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Crib death results from confusion in identities between mother and fetus. In the pregnant or post-partum months, infanticide may occur in place of suicide. The pregnancy inevitably stimulated memories and fantasies of old mother/child relationships.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF				4							
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Askwith, Gordon K.*
Authority, Prevention, and a New Child Welfare Act
CHILD WELFARE, July, 1967, 407-9

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): An explanation of Child Welfare Act passed that has a section that provides for a mandatory preventive service (i.e., guidance, counseling and other services to those who may need protection from abuse) and it provides authority for the agency to act and financial support.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
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INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON	4										
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Astley, Ray*
Multiple Metaphyseal Fractures in Small Children
BRITISH RADIOLOGY, Nov., 1953, 26(311): 577-83

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Reporting the puzzling evidence of multiple fractures and hypothesizing them as metaphyseal fragility of the bone.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists - Physicians

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
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IN INT											
INDIC										4	
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Avery, Jane C.*
The Battered Child - A Shooking Problem
MENTAL HYGIENE, Spring, 1973, 57: 40-43

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): A coordinated effort to treat child abuse, beginning with mandatory reports, legal authority to remove the child, and protective (not punitive) intervention which focuses on the family as a unit are needed.

SECTIONS (3): (a) A struggle between parental rights and protective custody issues cloud the decision.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
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PRB DEF											
TREAT	4										
LEG CON	3										
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Bain, Katherine*
Commentary - The Physically Abused Child
PEDIATRICS, June, 1963, 31(6): 895-8

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Why physicians do not report child abuse cases--legislation on requiring reporting as possible solution.

SECTIONS (3): Suggested language for state legislation on reporting (prepared by Children's Bureau).

PARAGRAPHS (2): Contributions of Caffey, Silverman, Wooley in identifying problem of child abuse.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists - Physicians

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
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PRB DEF										2	
TREAT											
LEG CON				4							
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Bain, Katherine, et al.*
Child Abuse and Injury
MILITARY MEDICINE, Aug., 1965, 130(8): 747-60

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Nonspecific presentation on abuse by 5 member panel at 1964 Forensic Sciencies Symposium.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Need for developing legislation requiring physician/hospitals to report suspected abuse; (b) Suggestion (by Brig. Gen. Werger) that minor child should be allowed to bring suit against abusive parent; (c) Role of child in precipitating his own abuse; (d) Characteristics of abusive families; (e) Child abuse a problem for military though no more so than in rest of country.

PARAGRAPHS (2): Physician's resistance to reporting abuse.

MENTION (1): (a) Abuse cases should be reported to law enforcement agencies; (b) Removing child from home is drastic step to take; (c) Suggestion that obstetrician could be instrumental in prevention of abuse; (d) "Massive emergency mothering" as effective treatment for abused child.

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
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LEG CON		3									
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN		1									
STATS											

CITATION: *Baker, David, et al.*
Special Trauma Problems in Children
RADIOLOGY CLINIC OF NORTH AMERICA, 1966, 4: 289-305

MAIN EMPHASIS (4) Pediatric trauma problems are discussed with special sections on battered child syndrome, normal variations in growing skeleton, recovery of the skeleton after injury, and serious growth disturbances.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
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STATS											

CITATION: *Bakwin, Harry*
Multiple Skeletal Lesions in Young Children Due to Trauma
J. OF PEDIATRICS, July, 1956, 49: 7-16

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): The study of multiple skeletal lesions due to trauma. Clinical manifestations of traumatic lesions are often overlooked. Radiographic bone lesions are subperiostial ossification, metaphyseal fractures, abrasions, gross fractures, impartial fractures, and epiphyseal displacement. Outcome is usually good.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Case study demonstrates the abuse manifesting these symptoms.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
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PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Baldwin, Alfred, et al.*
The Appraisal of Parent Behavior
PSYCHOLOGICAL MONOGRAPHS; GENERAL AND APPLIED, 1949, 299: 1-85

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): This manual is a comprehensive description of the Fels Behavior Rating Scale. The purpose is to present a philosophy and methodology for the appraisal of a child's environment, since most clinicians and home visitors feel that home adjustment is of vital importance. It has a section of reliability and validity that examines intra-rater and inter-rater reliability. The results showed strong reliability despite difficulties. Case study is given. Each factor in the measurement scale is explained, with tables and actual components.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
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STATS											

NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO CPS

CITATION: *Ball, Richard A.*
A Poverty Case: The Analgesic Subculture of the Southern Appalachians
AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL REVIEW, 1968, 33: 885-95

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): The existence of "problem" subcultures can be explained by people's non-rational responses to their environment. These responses become institutionalized as people come to anticipate high levels of frustration. The folk culture of southern Appalachia is discussed as an example.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
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PREVEN											
STATS											

NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO CPS

CITATION: *Barbero, Giulio J.*
Environmental Failure to Thrive: A Clinical View
THE JOURNAL OF PEDIATRICS, Nov., 1967, 71 (5): 639-44

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Physicians are provided the following diagnostic criteria: (1) Low weight; (2) Developmental retardation; (3) No physical abnormality; (4) Clinical deprivation signs which improve when environment does; (5) Psychosocial disruption.

SECTIONS (3): Several varieties of this syndrome are shown in case histories. Parental role in syndrome must be emphasized; the physician must remain involved even though social services are brought in. Prognosis is favorable if home circumstances can be changed.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
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TREAT			3								
LEG CON											
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ANC SER											
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STATS											

CITATION: *Barmeyer, George*
Traumatic Periostitis in Young Children
JOURNAL OF PEDIATRICS, 1951 38: 184-90

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Acute limping leg in early childhood is frequently the result of periosteal separation. Roentgenograms delayed beyond the point of clinical recovery will demonstrate an ossifying periosteal reaction in many cases. Ultimate radiologic resolution is complete. Case studies are presented.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
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ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO CPS

CITATION: *Barness, Lewis A.*
"What's Wrong With the Hip?"
CLINICAL PEDIATRICS, Aug., 1970, 9: 467

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): A case study depicting a battered child demonstrates the need to take a penetrating medical history at the time of admission to the emergency room.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
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IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Barnett, B.*
Violent Parents
THE LANCET, November 27, 1971, 2: 1208-1209

MAIN EMPHASIS (4)

SECTIONS (3): The possibility of coordinating treatment between caseworker and the family doctor.

PARAGRAPHS (2): The matter of care conference is discussed. A case example is used to illustrate the author's point.

MENTION (1): Prevention is neglected when parents are totally unprepared for children in our society. Even primitive societies are not too primitive in this respect.

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
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LEG CON											
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ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN	1										
STATS											

CITATION: *Barnett, C. R., et al.*
Neonatal Separation: The Maternal Side of Interactional Deprivation
PEDIATRICS, Feb. 1970, 45(2): 197-205

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): The authors have begun testing the thesis that the degree of interaction permitted between mother and infant in the post-partum period will influence later maternal attachment and infant development. Separation has been shown to impair maternal behavior in animals.

SECTIONS (3): (a) A pilot study was conducted which showed that mothers could be permitted to handle their premature infants in incubators without increasing the risk of disease. Preliminary impressions from the study indicate that commitment, self-confidence, and ability to mother the infant was greater in mothers allowed post-partum contact.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
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TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO CPS

CITATION: *Baron, Michael A., et al.*
Neurologic Manifestations of the Battered Child Syndrome
PEDIATRICS, June, 1970, 45(6): 1003-7

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Description of lengthy case history of infant with original diagnosis of organic brain disease.

SECTIONS (3): Indicators eventually eliminating this diagnosis in favor of that of child abuse.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists - Physicians

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
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INDIC				3							
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Barta, Rudolph, et al.*
Willful Trauma to Young Children - A Challenge to the Physician
CLINICAL PEDIATRICS, October, 1963, 2(10): 545-554

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Case studies which emphasize the clinical picture, as well as the difficulties involved in protection of the infants.

SECTIONS (3): The indicators are multiple abrasions in different stages of healing, x-ray findings and chronically ill children. Historical child abuse is seen as early as 1888. The earlier cases of abuse were classified as problems without any known disease.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

Mention (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists
and Physicians

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
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IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC				3						3	
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION:

Battered Babies
BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL (London) 1969, 5672: 667-68

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Report of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children reports that abusing parents often have long-standing emotional problems, were between ages of 20 and 30, often had criminal records and often were unemployed. Abused children were under the age of 1 and would be abused again (a 13 to 1 chance).

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2): Doctors may feel bound by ethical standards but they have a duty to report suspected cases.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP				2							
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TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Battle, E. S., et al.*
Children's Feelings of Personal Control as Related to Social Class and Ethnic Group
JOURNAL OF PERSONALITY, 1963, 31: 482-90

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Social class and ethnic group affiliation is shown to be related to internal vs. external sources of behavior control in children. Middle-class children both black and white responded more to internal sources. Internal-external control is a significant personality dimension.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
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TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO CPS

CITATION: *Baumrind, Diana*
Child Care Practices Anteceding Three Patterns of Preschool Behavior
GENETIC PSYCHOLOGY, 1967, 75: 43-88

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): That it does not follow from these results that either parental control or nurturance bears a positive linear relationship to competence in preschool children. The subgroups showed parents of the most competent and mature boys and girls were notably firm, loving, demanding, and understanding. Parents of dysphoric and disaffiliated children were firm, punitive, and unaffectionate. Mothers of dependent, immature children lacked control and were ambivalent and lax. The spontaneity, warmth, zest of Pattern I children were not affected adversely by high parental control.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
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TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO CPS

CITATION: *Bean, Shirley L.*
The Parents' Center Project: A Multiservice Approach to the Prevention of Child Abuse
CHILD WELFARE, May, 1971, 50(5): 277-82

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): A group therapy program in combination with supervised day time care for small children (with parent participation) has proved successful.

SECTIONS (3): Operation of center and selection criteria described. Research objectives described.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1): Difficulty in training workers who could respond defensively to parents.

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists - Social Workers

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
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PRB DEF											
TREAT				4							1
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Beck, Bertram M.*
Protective Casework: Revitalized
CHILD WELFARE, Nov., 1955, 34: 1-20

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): A historical tracing of protective service intervention, originating as a coersive socializing force which was considered disreputable by other social workers, becoming more acceptable with the notions of: (1) "aggressive casework," (2) ego strengths even in disturbed individuals and, (3) family as a Gestalt; is tied in, finally, with a discussion of the acknowledgement and use of authority by protective caseworkers.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1): Workers' need to respond to community's needs to not tolerate neglect and share this fact with the client before mobilizing his strengths for change.

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
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PRB DEF											
TREAT			1								
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Beck, Bertram M.*
Protective Casework: Revitalized - Part II
CHILD WELFARE, Dec., 1955

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): The author discusses the 3 major legal settings of protective casework: (1) removal of child; (2) protective supervision of child remaining in home; and (3) protective legal custody in which child may or may not be removed; the author also emphasizes legal limitations on worker intervention.

SECTIONS (3): Treatment must reflect an appropriate use of legal and psychological authority, and be oriented towards level at which parents can be best motivated to respond.

PARAGRAPHS (2): Parents of neglected children are often frustrated in their attempts to find life satisfaction, suffer from "ego weakness," and are unable to respond to reality demands.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
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PRB DEF			2								
TREAT			3								
LEG CON			4								
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Beck, Mildred B.*
The Destiny of the Unwanted Child: The Issue of Compulsory Pregnancy
Reiterman, C. ABORTION AND THE UNWANTED CHILD, N.Y.: Springer, 1971, 59-71

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Unwanted pregnancies frequently lead to social and emotional problems for the child, and resentment by the mother.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Mothers are likely to neglect and abuse their unwanted children, may perceive the child as bad, and may experience great guilt; (b) A child who is abused will become an abuser; (c) Historical view of contraception and abortion is presented; (d) Looser abortion laws may prevent abuse and neglect.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1): Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children coming into being after the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals reflects historic unwillingness to acknowledge the problem.

TARGET POPULATION:

General Public

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
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LEG CON											
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ANC SER											
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PREVEN											
STATS											

NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO CPS

CITATION: *Beck, Rochelle*
The White House Conference on Children: An Historical Perspective
HARVARD EDUCATIONAL REVIEW, Nov., 1973, 43(4): 653-668

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Review of past 7 White House Conferences on Children and discussion of general trends: increases in Federal expenditures; role of the states in using Federal funds; importance of the family.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
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LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
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PREVEN											
STATS											

NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO CPS

CITATION: *Becker, Thomas T.*
Child Protective Services and the Law
THE AMERICAN HUMANE ASSOC., CHILDREN'S DIV., 1968, 1-23

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): The legal considerations involved in implementation of proceedings in cases of neglect. It gives a case report of the Kent and Gault decisions and the ramifications of the case.

SECTIONS (3): The historical significance of the role of social workers in establishing a juvenile court system and the resulting development of that system.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

General Public

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
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TREAT											
LEG CON	4									3	
REFER											
ANC SER											
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PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Bell, Gwyneth*
Parents Who Abuse Their Children
CANADIAN PSYCHIATRIC ASSOCIATION JOURNAL, June, 1973, 18(3): 223-228

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): This article provides a picture of abusive families. The author cites the low rate of psychopathology, and the frequent depressions in these families. In other respects the formulas are heterogenious.

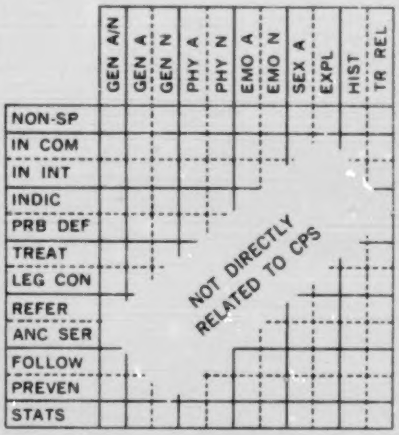
SECTIONS (3): (a) Kempe and Helfer's high risk criteria are presented: (1) Parental abuse - capability; (2) Vulnerability of child; (3) Presence of a crisis. These parents should be named in a central registry and frequently visited by a home nurse. (b) A multidisciplinary treatment approach focusing on the parents.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists



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LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO CPS

CITATION: *Bell, Richard Q.*
A Reinterpretation of the Direction of Effects in Studies of Socialization
PSYCHOLOGICAL REVIEW, March, 1968, 75(2): 81-95

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Re-analysis of available research data to show that unidirectional model of effect from parent to child on behavior of child is inprecise -- the author suggests that literature indicates child's own behavior plays some role on parental behavior. Animal and human studies cited and discussed.

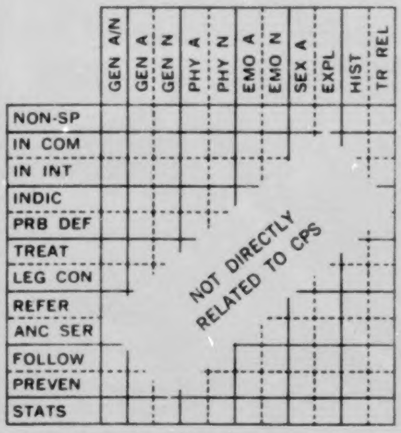
SECTIONS (3): (a) Recent data discordant with parent-effect model; (b) Modifiers of parent response--child's congenital determinants, differentiation of parent response because of child's own characteristics; (c) Reinterpretation of recent literature and some studies difficult to reinterpret.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists



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STATS											

NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO CPS

CITATION: *Bellucci, Matilda T.*
Group Treatment of Mothers in Child Protection Cases
CHILD WELFARE, Feb. 1972, 51(2): 110-116

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Discussion of one small group treatment approach with very deprived mothers who mistreated their children--beginning April 1969--Hamilton City Welfare Dept., Cincinatti.

SECTIONS (3): (a) In future, would screen out: extremely passive, paranoid, schizophrenic, extremely withholding individuals; (b) Successful use of volunteers, homemakers -- other community resources not used because of mother's apathy; (c) Psychodynamics of participants; (d) Advantages of using cotherapists--e.g., good male-female model; (e) Treatment gains.

PARAGRAPHS (2): Use of authority to force women to participate in group.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists - Social Workers

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF	3										
TREAT	4										
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Bender, L., et al.*
The Reaction of Children to Sexual Relations with Adults
AMERICAN JOURNAL OF ORTHOPSYCHIATRY, October, 1937, 7: 500

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): The author examines the effect on children of adult-child sex relations.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Sixteen case histories are presented. There were two major findings. (1) Many of the children were victims of the situation the adult placed them in and made normal adjustment with few adverse psychological effects when removed from the sexual relationship with the adult. (2) A smaller group of children appeared to actively initiate sexual contact with adults and to have more or less severe psychological problems.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists
Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP								3			
IN COM											
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INDIC											
PRB DEF								4			
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Benedek, Therese*
Adaptation to Reality in Early Infancy
PSYCHOANALYTIC QUARTERLY, 1938, 7: 200-15

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): A psychoanalytic discussion emphasizing that the psychology and physiology of the newborn can not be separated. Reviews of the major psychoanalysts are given regarding instinctual reactions of the newborn; and the change from no stimuli within the womb to bombardment of stimuli after birth. The normalities of babies' behavior are also given.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO CPS

CITATION: *Benedek, Therese*
Parenthood as a Developmental Phase
JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN PSYCHOANALYTIC ASSOC., 1959, 7: 389-417

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Author argues that personality development continues under the influence of reproductive physiology beyond adolescence and that parenthood uses the same primary processes which have operated from infancy in mental growth and development.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Author analyzes the psycho-sexual development of the mother (the mother's working through primary oral conflicts with her own mother, incorporating nipple, oral phases, etc.); (b) The author reviews some of the analytic literature on mother-child interaction, and parallel investigation of other and child in therapy.

PARAGRAPHS (2): Author discusses the influence of sex role identification and other analytic concepts on the parent-child relationship.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral-Psychoanalytic

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO CPS

CITATION: *Benedek, Therese*
Psycho-biological Aspects of Mothering
AMERICAN JOURNAL OF ORTHOPSYCHIATRY, 1956, 26: 272-278

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Paper discussing the thesis that quality of maternal behavior (motherliness) is determined by the quality of the childhood relationship between the mother and her own mother. This thesis is discussed in terms of physiological traits of the reproductive process in women.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
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IN INT											
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PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO CPS

CITATION: *Benedek, Therese*
The Psychosomatic Implications of the Primary Unit: Mother & Child
AMERICAN JOURNAL OF ORTHOPSYCHIATRY, 1949, 19: 642-54

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): The main emphasis is that women's biological needs are presented in motherlessness, as women have a need for continuation of symbiosis in the puerperium and during the child's infancy. The physiological and mental apparatus of the infant represents a system which communicates broadly and fluently with the system of the mother. Mothering enlarges the span of the mother's personality. The post-partum emotional lag allows mother to be mothered before giving to the child -- as the nine-month hormones were preparing her body; now these are separate and it takes some time to get back the oneness.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO CPS

CITATION: *Beramt, M., et al.*
A "Pseudo" Battered Child
CLINICAL PEDIATRICS, April, 1966, 5(4): 230-237

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Presentation of a case study of a retarded, 32 month old boy who had swelling of legs and shoulders revealed that he had not been battered but suffered from multiple nutritional diseases, the dominant one being active scurvy.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF				4							
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Berenberg, William*
Toward the Prevention of Neuromotor Dysfunction
DEVELOP. MED. CHILD NEUROL., London, 1969, 11: 137-41

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Describes seriousness of multiple varieties of brain dysfunction and preventative suggestions.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2): Children who may suffer impaired intellect due to parental abuse must be detected early although this is difficult.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
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IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF				2							
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Berlow, Leonard*
Recognition and Rescue of the Battered Child
HOSPITALS, J.A.H.A., January 16, 1967, 41: 58-61

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Action against child abusers is often not taken by those who come in contact with abuse because of a resistance to personal involvement and lack of clear indicators.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Abuse appears to come from an overflow of personal frustration, irresponsibility and expecting the child to live up to the abuser's expectations. As the abuser, parenthood is generally little more than biologic; (b) Laws are mandatory and limit liability, however, they are only as good as those who are willing to use it. (c) Indicators - typical reactions and attitudes of battering parents are listed in comparison to a list of nurturing parent patterns.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP		4									
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC		3									
PRB DEF		3									
TREAT											
LEG CON		3									
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Bettelheim, Bruno*
A Normal Mode of Behavior and How to Control It
CHILDREN'S MEDICAL CENTER, FIFTH ANNUAL SEMINAR, Tulsa, Okla., Oct., 1972

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): The necessity of teaching children about violence/aggression so they can better understand that cooperation is needed and preferable. Violence = natural form of behavior; children must learn about it to be able to control it.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO CPS

CITATION: *Bezzeg, Elizabeth D., et al.*
The Role of the Child Care Worker in the Treatment of Severely Burned Children
PEDIATRICS, Oct., 1972, 50(4): 617-24

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Role of child caseworker as member of hospital burn team; duties include assisting burned child to deal with trauma and pain, to cope with altered relationships with peers, family; - several case examples (tangential relationship to abuse/neglect).

SECTIONS (3): Causes of burns: neglect or peer supervision, self-provoked, child abuse, accidental.

PARAGRAPHS (2): (a) Particular difficulties of burned child - regression anger; (b) What CCW needs to know - training implications.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists
and Social Workers

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP	4										
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF	3										
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Bhattacharya, A. K., et al.*
Battered Child Syndrome: A Review with a Report of Two Siblings
INDIAN PEDIATRICS, April, 1967, 4: 186-94

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): A review of the literature on the battered child syndrome and a report of two abuse cases in India for the purpose of making the medical profession in India aware of the problem.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Clinical indications of abuse, e.g., nature of injuries, discrepancy behavior; (b) Age incidence in children, psycho-social aspects of problem.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1): (a) Statistics on incidence of abuse neglect in U.S. and United Kingdom; (b) Psychotherapy should be assured to parents--if not helpful, child should be separated from parents; (c) M.D. should report cases to police.

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP					4						
IN COM					1						
IN INT											
INDIC	3										
PRB DEF	3										
TREAT	1										
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS	1										

CITATION: *Bialestock, D.*
Custody of Children
MEDICAL JOURNAL OF AUSTRALIA, Dec. 22, 1973, 2: 1128

MAIN EMPHASIS (4):

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2): The author suggests the adversary principle is detrimental to investigating the facts of child abuse. Pediatricians and health nurses should be in role of friend of the courts in child abuse proceedings. Interdisciplinary approaches to the problem are advocated.

MENTION (1): The nuclear family and its implications for child protection and child custody as a means of protecting children are both mentioned.

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical and Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF	1										
TREAT	2										
LEG CON	2										
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Billingsley, Andrew*
The Role of the Social Worker in a Child Protective Agency
CHILD WELFARE, Nov., 1964, 472-9

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): The child protective worker and family counseling worker were found to have differences in role performance, with the CPS performance divided between clients and community whereas FCW performance centered in an agency, but there was significant role deprivation for CPS, as client needs were not often placed first.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Social Workers

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP	4										
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Billingsley, Andrew, et al.*
Agency Structure and the Commitment to Service
PUBLIC WELFARE, July, 1966, 246-251

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): A comparison of child welfare and public assistance agencies. The authors suggest that CPS should be a part of child welfare services. Services at child welfare have more built-in professionalism, are less vulnerable to repressive elements and are thus more innovative.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Social Workers and Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP	4										
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Birch, Herbert G.*
Malnutrition, Learning, and Intelligence
AJPH, June, 1972, 62(6): 773-784

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Malnutrition is a widespread problem responsible for life-long deficiencies. Summarizes research on the relationship of malnutrition to intelligence, behavior, and physical development.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1): Follow-up studies of children hospitalized for malnutrition show lower IQ's.

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical and Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO CPS

CITATION: *Birch, Herbert, et al.*
The Problem of Comparing Home Rearing Versus Foster Home Rearing in Defective Children
PEDIATRICS, Dec., 1961, 28: 956-61

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): A methodologic critique of the study of Centerwall and Centerwall, which concludes that the factors of associated sibship, family social status and attitudes, and feelings of parents toward the affected child have to be evaluated prior to an accurate evaluation of parents and child.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO CPS

CITATION: *Birrell, John H. W.*
"Where Death Delights to Help the Living" Forensic Medicine - Cinderella?
THE MEDICAL JOURNAL OF AUSTRALIA, Feb. 7, 1970, 1: 253-61

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Legal medicine is directly related to public health problems today, thus highly trained, better paid medico-legalists are needed around the clock for consultation which links the disciplines in treatment of medico-legal cases. Protection of physicians must be extended to researchers who need postmortem information.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Common problems encountered in cases of sexual offense are: (1) victim's lack of adequate information about bodies; (2) lack of birth control; (3) trauma of court witnessing; and (4) physician's refusal to examine victim.

PARAGRAPHS (2): The community fails to adequately recognize, treat and protect abused or neglected children.

MENTION (1): (a) Prevention of neglect and abuse by "troops of health visitors" to homes is recommended; (b) Social problems, neglect and abuse statistics in Australia are given.

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF								3			
TREAT	4										
LEG CON	4										
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN	1										
STATS	1										

CITATION: *Birrell, R. G.*
The Maltreatment Syndrome in Children
MED. JOURNAL OF AUST., December 10, 1966, (2): 1134-1138

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Case examples of abused children are presented along with photographs.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Indicators of child abuse are a discrepancy in the story provided by parents and physicians, delay in reporting, and breaks and wounds of various stages of healing; bruise locations often identify the manner or type of abuse; (b) Problem defs: abusing parents all had a disturbed family background, alcoholism, sexual promiscuity, financial difficulty and mental illness.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP		4									
IN COM											
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INDIC		3									
PRB DEF		3									
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Birrell, R. G., et al.*
The Maltreatment Syndrome in Children: A Hospital Survey
THE MEDICAL JOURNAL OF AUSTRALIA, Dec., 7, 1968, 2(23): 1023-9

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Summary of the results of 42 case studies of child maltreatment.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Use of discrepancy between parents account of cause of injury and severity of injury, radiological findings, and other indices as indicators of child abuse; (b) The contributions the social worker and multi-profession team approach can make to treatment are discussed; (c) Charts and tables summarizing case studies.

PARAGRAPHS (2): (a) Disturbed background of parents, congenital defects, lower social class characteristic of cases studied; (b) The reasons doctors are reluctant to make an initial complaint.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:
Medical and Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP	4										
IN COM	2										
IN INT											
INDIC	3										
PRB DEF	2										
TREAT	3										
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS	3										

CITATION: *Bleiberg, Nina*
The Neglected Child and the Child Health Conference
NEW YORK STATE JOURNAL OF MEDICINE, July 15, 1965, 65: 1880-5

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Study conducted to see whether physicians not alert to the incidence of abuse/neglect in N.Y.C. Questionnaires sent to 200 physicians at 88 child health stations in NYC--18 cases reported in 1 year period. Findings include: neglect/abuse probably much more pervasive in community; complex causes of abuse include parents' own deprivation; M.D.s need to become more alert to problem--only 12 out of 100 reported a problem.

SECTIONS (3): Four case histories.

PARAGRAPHS (2): Characteristics of families: family unit fragmented and in crisis; neglect or abuse may be expression of parents' ignorance/inability to cope with child rearing.

MENTION (1): (a) Recommendation of locating central registry; (b) Child health conferences designed to give preventive care to infants and pre-school children.

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP	3										
IN COM	1										
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PRB DEF	4										
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN	1										
STATS											

CITATION: *Bloch, Harry*
Dilemma of "Battered Child" and "Battered Children"
NEW YORK STATE JOURNAL OF MEDICINE, March, 15, 1973, 73: 799-800

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): General historical survey of cruelty to children--including 18th century reformers, exploitation of children in Industrial Revolution.

SECTIONS (3): Distinction between "battered child" (by individual) and "battered children" (societal) --discussion of societal influences.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

General Public

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP										4	
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF	3										
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Blockey, N. J.*
Observations on Infantile Coxa Vara
J. BONE AND JOINT SURG., Brit. Volume London, Feb., 1969, 51B(1): 106-111

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): That infantile coxa vara is most likely to be due to distal movement of the femoral head relative to the shaft and neck, resulting from severe trauma. This infantile coxa vara is distinct from congenital.

SECTIONS (3): Case study of 6 abused children with resulting infantile coxa vara.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP				3							
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC				4							
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Bloomberg, Warner*
A City for Children: The Year 2005
CHILDHOOD EDUCATION, Jan., 1972, 48(4): 170-4

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): A subjective description of what children were "taught" by the experiences of the 1970's.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

General Public and
Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
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PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO CPS

CITATION: *Blue, M. T.*
The Battered Child Syndrome from a Social Work View Point
CANADIAN JOURNAL OF PUBLIC HEALTH, May, 1965, 56: 197-198

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Legal considerations which emphasize that the new legislation reveals a lack of uniformity in language, objectives, jurisdiction and method of meeting the problem.

SECTIONS (3): Abuse is often the result of mental retardation which results in no responsibility for action, mental illness and personality disorders.

PARAGRAPHS (2): Training of social workers should be geared toward diagnosing personality symptoms.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Social Workers

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF	3										2
TREAT											
LEG CON	4										
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Blumberg, Marvin L.*
Psychopathology of the Abusing Parent
AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PSYCHOTHERAPY, 1974, 28(1): 21-9

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Discussion of psychodynamics of physically abusive parent from the perspective of several authors.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Incidence of abuse/neglect throughout time; (b) Psychotherapy with abusive parents and children--e.g., group therapy.

PARAGRAPHS (2): Identifying potential abusers and provide therapy--Kempe/Heffer questionnaire.

MENTION (1): (a) Child may be "reciprocal stimulus" for continued brutality; (b) Statistics on annual number of abuse/neglect cases in New York, and United States.

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP										3	
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF				4							
TREAT				3							
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN				2							
STATS	1										

CITATION: *Blumberg, Myrna*
When Parents Hit Out
TWENTIETH CENTURY, Winter, 1964/1965, 174:39-40

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Discussion of normally accepted physical punishment of children by parents and of abnormal use of violence by parents. National Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children (Great Britain) decides whether act is punishment or assault.

SECTIONS (3): Discussion of characteristics of abusers: family history of mental abnormality, much physical ill-health, intellectual dullness, rejection in own childhood (based on imprisoned abusers investigated by Dr. T. C. N. Gibbens and A. Walker).

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1): Statistics on A/N in Great Britain - Decrease in abuse cases since 1963 but rise in neglect.

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists, General Public

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF	4										
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS	1										

CITATION: *Blumenthal, Monica D.*
Justifying Violence: Attitudes of American Men
AGGRESSION, VIOLENCE AND CHILDHOOD, Fifth Annual Seminar, Children's Medical Center, Tulsa, Oklahoma, October 1972

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): A discussion of forces influencing attitudes toward violence and conclusions drawn from study of attitudes toward violence. Conclusions: (1) Use of violence has widespread acceptance in U.S.; (2) Violence is deeply rooted in contemporary American values; (3) violence is justified relative to extent individual identifies with contenders in the violence; (4) Rhetoric plays major role in justifying violence.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO CPS

CITATION: *Boardman, Helen*
A Project to Rescue Children from Inflicted Injuries
SOCIAL WORK, January 1962, 43-51

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Medical staff must obtain a careful history, and the physicians have to work to overcome their beliefs that battering is not common and that at a point in time, parents' rights have to be subordinate to childrens' rights.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Case studies are presented depicting battering. (b) Child becomes a symbol of the aggression of the adult; there is a repetitive nature of the injuries; the abuser is reacting to his own feelings. (c) California has mandatory reporting and Juvenile Court's jurisdictional powers in child abuse cases.

PARAGRAPHS (2): (a) Initial interview: Time is of the essence, and social workers should look for disinterest or hostility, as these parents are hard to reach. (b) Indicators are the repetitive nature of injuries.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists
and Social Workers

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP				3							
IN COM				4							
IN INT				2							
INDIC				2							
PRB DEF				3							
TREAT											
LEG CON				3							
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Boehm, B.*
An Assessment of Family Adequacy in Protective Cases
CHILD WELFARE, January 1962, 10-16

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): This article presents a research plan for studying the criteria used by social workers on reaching placement decisions in protective services. By examining casework decisions the authors hope to determine the implicit criteria employed by practitioners.

SECTIONS (3): (a) The methodological problems in the study design are discussed. (b) The lack of clear criteria in coming to a decision between the pros and cons of placement or home-based services is discussed.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral, Social
Workers

	GEN AN	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT	4										
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER	3										
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Boehm, Bernice*
The Community and the Social Agency Define Neglect
CHILD WELFARE, November 1964, 453-464

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): This presentation of a study shows the difference between community emphasis of SES factors of neglect, and social work emphasis on severity of problem and healthy emotional adjustment. Community definition of neglect is failure to provide care, guidance, and protection to meet child's basic needs, especially if physical rather than mental hazard is involved.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2): (a) Laws have been oriented to protecting children's basic rights and safeguarding individuals from unwarrented intervention. (b) Need for treatment of stress to prevent problems via network of resources. (c) Case illustrations of criteria used in neglect complaints are presented.

MENTION (1): (a) Statistics show 65% of neglect is reported by community agencies and 35% by individuals. (b) Minnesota included "emotional neglect" in its statistics.

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP	2										
IN COM	1										
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF	4										
TREAT											
LEG CON	2										
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN	2										
STATS											

CITATION: *Boisvert, Maurice J.*
The Battered Child Syndrome
SOCIAL CASEWORK, October 1972, 53(8):475-480

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Description of typology system in which characteristics of abused and abuser are given 4 types of "uncontrollable battering" and 2 types of "controllable battering."

SECTIONS (3): (a) Treatment indicated for each of the above classifications. (b) Massachusetts legislation covering child abuse with later suggestion that caseworker be given legal representation.

PARAGRAPHS (2): Anticipated recurrence of abuse in these classifications.

MENTION (1): For one classification, the mother's name given to hospitals could alert staff to child abuse potential for future children.

TARGET POPULATION:

Social Workers

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF		4									
TREAT		3									
LEG CON		3									
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW		2									
PREVEN		1									
STATS											

CITATION: *Bolz, W. Scott*
The Battered Child Syndrome
DELEWARE MED. JOURNAL, July 1967, 39:176-180

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Indicators to be aware of in determining child abuse.

SECTIONS (3): Case study of abuse which is evaluated.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP				3							
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC				4							
PRB DEF				4							
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Bongiovi, J.J., et al.*
Pancreatic Pseudocyst Occurring in the Battered Child Syndrome
JOURNAL OF PEDIATRIC SURGERY, April 1969, 4(2):220-226

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): To report the first documented case of pseudocyst formation in the battered child syndrome--full length case history described (includes treatment).

SECTIONS (3): (a) Tables covering 35 cases of pseudocyst of the pancreas. (b) The rarity of pseudocysts occurring in infancy--easier to diagnose if history of trauma (which occurs in 50% of cases) is available.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1): (a) Kempe's 1962 paper on battered child syndrome and x-ray indications of physical abuse. (b) Should consider the possibility of intra-abdominal injury in any battered child.

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists - Surgeons

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP				4							
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF				4							
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Borgman, Robert D.*
Intelligence and Maternal Inadequacy
CHILD WELFARE, May 1969, 48(4)

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Retrospective analysis over 4 year period of IQ test results of 50 mothers from small North Carolina community indicates relationship between low scores and failure to provide adequate care for children. Below 60 IQ more prevalent among inadequate mothers.

SECTIONS (3): Literacy not a factor in characterizing inadequate mothers.

PARAGRAPHS (2): Implications of findings for treatment--limited mental abilities may preclude mothers from ever acquiring child rearing skills needed--suggests need for continuing casework.

MENTION (1): (a) Indications of abuse/neglect in children, e.g., unsanitary home, children complain of not being fed, mother drunk in public often, etc (b) Emotional abuse/neglect not included as deficiency characteristic of parenting because too vague to be explored in study. (c) Statistical tables on study results.

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC	1										
PRB DEF	4										
TREAT	2										
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS	1										

CITATION: *Bourke, William A.F.*
Developing an Appropriate Focus in Casework with Families in which Children are neglected
DISSERTATIONS ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL, 1970, 31(4-A):1891

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Results of exploratory study to determine the nature and focus in problem-solving during first 3 months of service to neglectful families. Data taken from case records of 50 families.

SECTIONS (3): Findings suggest that casework should emphasize helping client to do something about problem rather than trying to modify his needs.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP			4								
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Brailsford, James F.*
Ossifying Haematoma and Other Simple Lesions Mistaken for Sarcomata
BRITISH JOURNAL OF RADIOLOGY, April 1948, 21(244):157-170

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Reactive changes in bone whether due to inherent abnormality in ossification, trauma, infection, deficiency of certain endocrine or vitamins, or neoplasia may be associated with the proliferation of cells in all stages of maturity. Case studies and findings are presented.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO CPS

CITATION: *Brandwein, Harold*
The Battered Child: A Definite and Significant Factor in Mental Retardation
MENTAL RETARDATION, October 1973, 11(5):50-51

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Child abuse may account for a percentage of retardation occurrences.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2): Kempe's statistics show frequent head trauma in abuse and Gil's statistics show occurrence of abuse.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP	4										
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS	2										

CITATION: *Bratu, M., et al.*
Jejunal Hematoma, Child Abuse, and Felson's Sign
CONNECTICUT MEDICINE, April 1970, 34(4):261-264

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Physicians should be aware of possible child abuse in instances of jejunal hematoma.

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists - Physicians

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC		4									
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Braun, Ida G., et al.*
The Mistreated Child
CALIFORNIA MEDICINE, 1963, 99(2):98-103

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Case studies of abused and neglected children.

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists
Medical Scientists

SECTIONS (3): (a) The abusers are immature, inadequate and occur in all social, economic and developmental groups. (b) The law is two-fold: (1) to safeguard the child and (2) to punish the wrongdoer. (c) Should involve the physician in co-ordinating, the social worker informing parents and reporting to various agencies.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP	4										
IN COM	3										
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF	3										
TREAT											
LEG CON	3										
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Brem, Jacob*
Child Abuse Control Center - A Project for the Academy?
PEDIATRICS, 1970, 45(5):894-895

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Describes proposed team approach in child abuse control centers, similar to existing poison control centers, and suggests the Comprehensive Health Planning Council undertake this project (Letter to the editor).

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT	4										
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Brenneman, George*
Battered Child Syndrome
ALASKA MEDICINE, December 1968, 10:175-178

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): None

SECTIONS (3): (a) Battered children come from families of all socioeconomic groups, educational lines, races, and religions. (b) Indicators are those of any trauma, with special emphasis on injuries healing at different times. (c) Statistics show a high percentage of death and brain damage. (d) Initial complaint is often the responsibility of the physician who is concerned, because of who sees the report and what the results are. (e) Historical - recognized with increasing frequency and has been reported officially since 1874. (f) Case studies depicting neglect.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP				3						3	
IN COM				3							
IN INT											
INDIC				3							
PRB DEF				3							
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS				3							

CITATION: *Brieland, Donald*
Protective Services and Child Abuse: Implementation for Public Welfare
SOCIAL SCIENCE REVIEW: 1966, 40(4):369-377

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): The author describes and details the implications of the growing concern about child abuse on public welfare protective service agencies, with emphasis on legal considerations.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Statistics on the type of initial complaint received are used to illustrate some of the problems agencies have with initial complaints. (b) Reporting laws in various states and the relationship between social agencies and the courts are discussed. (c) The problem of defining what a protective case is, is discussed. (d) The author describes various treatment services which can be provided by welfare agencies, including the problems of providing ancillary services such as day care, homemaking services.

PARAGRAPHS (2): The barriers to using early intervention as prevention are discussed.

MENTION (1): The special problems presented by the sexual child-abuser are mentioned.

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists
Social Workers

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM	3										
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF	3							1			
TREAT	3										
LEG CON	4										
REFER											
ANC SER	3										
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS	2										

CITATION: *Briscoe, Raymond Gene*
Educational Implications of Differences of Perception by Drug-Using and Non Drug-Using Students in Davis School District
DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL, February 1971, 31(8-A):3767-3768

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Results of study on 2000 students to delineate educational implication of student drug abuse, based on inventory designed to measure differences in perception. Findings suggest home-parental relationships are most critical factor in life of student.

SECTIONS (3): Significant differences in perception between users and non-users in this area.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO CPS

CITATION: *Brissett, D.*
Toward a Clarification of Self-Esteem
PSYCHIATRY, August 1972, 35:255-263

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): The author delineates a framework through which the various discussions of self-esteem can be organized. He suggests "self-esteem" encompasses two very basic social psychological processes: (1) Self-evaluation, and (2) Self-worth.

SECTIONS (3): (a) The author discusses three principal reference points of self-evaluation: (1) The idealized image of self, (2) The objective social value of one's identity, and (3) The evaluation of one's performance and identity. (b) A model for the development of a sense of self-worth by the child is presented.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO CPS

CITATION: *Broeck, Elsa Ten*
The Extended Family Center
CHILDREN TODAY, March/April 1974, 3(2):2-6

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Description of a center which provides day care and treatment to abused children and therapy for the abusing parents.

SECTIONS (3): Common denominators among abusive parents.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF				3							
TREAT				4							
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Brogdan, Maj. B.G., et al.*
Little Leaguer's Elbow
AMERICAN JOURNAL OF ROENTGENOLOGY, April 1960, 83(4):671-675

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Three case studies and a discussion of epiphyseal trauma in 9 to 12 year old pitchers--apparently caused by throwing baseballs with maximum effort.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO CPS

CITATION: *Brown, John A.*
Some Observations on Abusive Parents
CHILD WELFARE, February 1968, 47(2):89-94

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): The authors offer some suggestions for treatment of cases of child abuse based on their thesis that parents abuse their children because of personality disorders.

SECTIONS (3): Three case histories are used to illustrate the author's thesis. The authors stress that the cause of child abuse is underlying personality psychodynamics, which are characterized.

PARAGRAPHS (2): The authors suggest that children may be returned to the family in cases of neglect more frequently than in cases of abuse, and that treatment in cases of abuse may require maintaining the child in care facilities until he or she is old enough to defend himself.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists
Social Workers

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP	3										
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF	3										
TREAT	4										
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Browne, Kenneth M.*
Willful Abuse of Children
NEBRASKA SMJ, December 1965, 50:598-599

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Three rules for doctors' response to possible abuse are: (1) satisfy himself that abuse was not willful, (2) search for evidence of previous abuse, (3) verify the account by separate interviews or calling witnesses.

SECTIONS (3): Case illustrations of parents convincing doctors that abuse was accidental.

PARAGRAPHS (2): Physicians are legally required to report abuse.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP				3							
IN COM				2							
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT				4							
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Brumbaugh, Oliver L.*
Discussion
CHILD WELFARE, February 1957, 36:13-15

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Treatment used by Buffalo CPS workers includes giving parents a choice to involve themselves in intervention as soon as possible, respecting their privacy by informing them of intent to investigate, and regarding parents' problems with warmth and understanding.

SECTIONS (3): Legal intervention may include holding the case during attempted supervision by CPS or SPCC, or removal of custody during rectification of circumstances leading to abuse.

PARAGRAPHS (2): Author outlines minimum standards for child care.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT	4										
LEG CON	3										
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Bryant, Harold D., et al.*
Physical Abuse of Children - An Agency Study
CHILD WELFARE, March 1963, 125-130

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): A study reports 4 basic types of abusing parents: (1) hostile/aggressive, (2) rigid/compulsive/lacking warmth, (3) passive/dependent and (4) physically disabled.

SECTIONS (3): Treatment was based on: (1) extent of pathology, (2) urgency of protection, (3) prognosis for helping parents. It included placement with relatives, court removal, and voluntary or legal removal of parent.

PARAGRAPHS (2): Statistics indicate the severity of abuse problems is widespread. Reporting data--breakdown of family characteristics and problems, ages of children, and results of intervention--are given statistically.

MENTION (1): Reporting laws are acknowledged with a warning against too hasty reporting.

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF				4							
TREAT				3							
LEG CON				1							
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS				2							

CITATION: *Buell, Bradley, et al.*
Reorganizing to Prevent and Control Disordered Behavior
MENTAL HYGIENE, April 1958, 42:155-194

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Description and discussion of results of Community Research Associates project to study disordered behavior in San Mateo County, California; how it is dealt with by a variety of community agencies to devise means for using professional skills more efficiently and effectively; to deal proactively rather than reactively with problem of "disordered behavior." New program devised on these lines.

SECTIONS (3): Disordered behavior--legally prohibited or disvalued by society and permitted only with officially prescribed restrictions.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO CPS

CITATION: *Buglass, Robert*
Parents with Emotional Problems
NURSING TIMES, August 12, 1971, 67:1000-1001

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Abusing mothers often cry for help with their emotional needs (i.e. isolation, low tolerance, suicidal, overanxious) long before they abuse.

SECTIONS (3): Case study of women who had no way to release hostility.

PARAGRAPHS (2): Treatment--psychiatric treatment of acute symptoms.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists and Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP		3									
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF		4									
TREAT		2									
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Buist, Neil R. M.*
Deliberate Injury of Children.
BRIT. MEDICAL JOURNAL, December 22, 1973, 4:739

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Non-specific--plea to broadcast problem of emotional abuse and its effects on children.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP						4					
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Buist, Neil R.M.*
Violent Parents
THE LANCET, January 1, 1972, 1:36

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): A letter to the editor suggests psychological abuse is a more extensive problem than physical abuse and decries the lack of legal ability or service availability to deal with it.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1): Author advocates no need of proof of physical or mental trauma to temporarily remove child from home until situation is evaluated.

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP		4									
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON		1									
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Bullard, Dexter M., et al.*
Failure to Thrive in the Neglected Child
AMERICAN JOURNAL OF ORTHOPSYCHIATRY, July 1967, 679-690

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): The problem in determining neglect is the descriptive inadequacy of the term itself, and the terms used to describe it (e.g. maternal deprivation).

SECTIONS (3): (a) Case studies demonstrating the behaviors of neglected children and their parents. (b) Indicators--failure to grow and gain weight, developmental "slowness," weakness, tiredness, irritability. (c) Follow-up (8 mo. to 9 yrs.) revealed a high frequency of pathologic sequelae (65%).

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists and Social Workers

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP			3								
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC			3								
PRB DEF			4								
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW			3								
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Bumbalo, Judith A., et al.*
The Self Help Phenomenon
AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING, September 1973, 73(9):1588-1591

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Describes the success of the non-professional self-help groups.

SECTIONS (3): Describes aspects of the self-help groups that can be incorporated into nursing intervention.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1): Mothers Anonymous for child abusers.

TARGET POPULATION:

Nurses

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											3
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Burt, Marvin R., et al.*
A New System for Improving the Care of Neglected and Abused Children
CHILD WELFARE, March 1974, 53(3):167-179

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Description of comprehensive emergency services program for abused/neglected children--3 year demonstration program administered by Tennessee Department of Public Welfare.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Ill-effects of non-coordination of services for neglected/abused children in Nashville (b) Special features of program: emergency caretaker service, emergency homemaker service, emergency service, 24-hour intake. (c) Treatment goals: including reduction of number of children placed in institutions, and number of neglect and abuse petitions filed. (d) Statistical tables indicating effect of program.

PARAGRAPHS (2): (a) Initial complaint usually directly to (EMS) Emergency Services program--staff assigned 24 hours/day. (b) When immediate action is taken by EMS, breakdown of family situation. (c) Caretaker assigned in cases where is potential for child abuse.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists
Social Workers

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM	2										
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT	4										
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER	3										
FOLLOW											
PREVEN	2										
STATS	3										

CITATION: Burt, Robert A.
Protecting Children from Their Families and Themselves: State Laws and the Constitution
JOURNAL OF YOUTH AND ADOLESCENCE, 1972, 1(1):91-111

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Criminal law procedures, i.e. guaranteed parental counsel, presumption of innocence, burden of proof, etc., are inapplicable to custody hearings for alleged abuse and neglect cases in many states. Legal reform suggestions include legal counsel for parents, etc.

SECTIONS (3): No matter how harmful the home environment is, a child may view removal as punishment. Foster treatment is often inadequate. Courts and workers often act out of non-helpful, "rescue" fantasies, or countertransferences.

PARAGRAPHS (2): Legal cases, especially "Gault" and "Wyman" cases, are presented.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Lawyers

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT	3										
LEG CON	4										
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: Caffey, John
Infantile Cortical Hyperostosis
JOURNAL OF PEDIATRICS, November 1946, 29(5):541-555

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Description and discussion of 6 cases of infantile cortical hyperostosis. Findings indicate patients suffering from new diseases, causes unknown--scurvy, rickets, syphilis, bacterial osteitis, neoplastic disease, traumatic injury --all sited as causative aspects. Characteristics common to all patients: (1) tender swelling deep in soft tissues, (2) cortical thickenings in skeleton, (3) onset during first 3 months of life.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO CPS

CITATION: *Caffey, John*
Multiple Fractures in the Long Bones of Infants Suffering from Chronic Subdural Hematoma
AMERICAN JOURNAL OF ROENTGENOLOGY, 1946, 56(2): 163-173

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): A study of chronic subdural hematoma which appear to be of traumatic origin but the traumatic episodes and the causal mechanisms remain obscure.

SECTIONS (3): Case studies of 6 children with subdural hematoma.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP				3							
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC				4							
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Caffey, John, M.D.*
On the Theory and Practice of Shaking Infants
AMERICAN JOURNAL OF DISEASES OF CHILDREN, August, 1972, 124(2): 161-169

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): The effects of whiplash-shaking on infants (whether malicious or non-malicious), e.g., bone injury, fatality, cerebrovascular injury, mental retardation, permanent brain damage, retinal lesions--an unrecognized problem--includes photographic illustrations.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Twenty-nine cases of recorded pathogenic shaking--including those involving notorious infant-nurse; (b) "Normal" games, toys, as potential contributors to serious harm from whiplash-shaking.

PARAGRAPHS (2): (a) Indications of trauma through shaking, e.g., bone lesions (medical technical language); (b) Infant head especially susceptible to such injuries.

MENTION (1): (a) Prevention of such shaking may reduce incidence of brain damage/mental retardation; (b) Suggestion of need for "pediatric traumatologist" for preventive and optimal diagnosis/management.

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists - Physicians

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP		3									
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC		2									
PRB DEF		4									
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN		1									
STATS											

CITATION: *Caffey, John*
The Parent-Infant Traumatic Stress Syndrome
AM. J. OF ROENTGENOLOGY, RADIUM THERAPY AND NUCLEAR MED., Feb., 1972, 114(2): 218-29

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): History of radiographic contribution to the development of the PITS syndrome (Battered Child Syndrome).

SECTIONS (3): Diagnostic signs of trauma revealed through radiography.

PARAGRAPHS (2): (a) Characteristics of abusers and abused; (b) Child-bearing mothers should be paid and supported by community; (c) Prenatal training, contraception, sterilization, day-care centers, etc.; (d) Provocative child's role in child abuse; (e) Case history.

MENTION (1): Courts give child abusers the benefit of the doubt.

TARGET POPULATION:

Physicians

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP				2							
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC				3						4	
PRB DEF				2						4	
TREAT				2							
LEG CON				1							
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN				2							
STATS											

CITATION: *Caffey, John*
Significance of the History in the Diagnosis of Traumatic Injury to Children
JOURNAL OF PEDIATRICS, Nov., 1965, 67(5): 1008-14

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Importance of learning history of trauma in order to diagnose traumatic injury--physical indications generally inconclusive by themselves.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Parents' motives (both good and bad) for withholding information--difficulty in obtaining history; (b) Difficulty in determining malicious or accidental injury to child.

PARAGRAPHS (2): (a) Radiographic findings of bone injuries are diagnostic of trauma in themselves; (b) In interviewing parents, physician should not assume he's getting the full history; (c) Recommendations for dealing with problem--hospital should have one physician to study/care for injured children specifically; need for further research.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists - Physicians

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP				2							
IN COM											
IN INT				2							
INDIC				4							
PRB DEF				4							
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Caffey, John*
Some Traumatic Lesions in Growing Bones Other Than Fracture and Dislocations: Clinical and Radiological
BRITISH JOURNAL OF RADIOLOGY, May, 1957, 30(353): 225-238

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Clinical and radiological features of repeated trauma. Morbid anatomy and causal mechanisms are pictured.

SECTIONS (3): Historically, Caffey first reported in 1906 on this topic. Chronological expansion of his reports is given.

PARAGRAPHS (2): In diagnosis of trauma - abusing parents will usually deny and also give no history to account for the repeated trauma.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC				4						3	
PRB DEF				2							
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Caffey, John*
Syphilis of the Skeleton in Early Infancy
AMERICAN JOURNAL OF ROENTGENOLOGY AND RADIUM THERAPY, 1939, 42: 637-55

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Skeletal lesions of early infancy attributed to syphilis can result from a variety of non-syphiletic medical conditions, according to roentgenographic diagnosis case studies.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO CPS

CITATION: *Caffey, John*
Traumatic Cupping of the Metaphyses of Growing Bones
AM. J. OF ROENTGENOLOGY, RADIUM THERAPY AND NUCLEAR MED.
March, 1970, 108(3): 451-60

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Author describes the etiology of metaphyseal cupping in 5 children as the result of accidental or intentional injury to bones and surrounding tissue which results simultaneously over a long period of time when bones are immobilized.

SECTIONS (3): (a) A review of the literature on other causes of metaphyseal cupping such as poliomyelitis, vitamin A poisoning and tuberculosis is included; (b) A theoretical explanation for the trauma is developed and discussed.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1): Statistics on trauma due to poliomyelitic paralysis are reported.

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists:
Radiologists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP				4							
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Caffey, John*
The Whiplash Shaken Infant Syndrome
PEDIATRICS, Oct., 1974, 54(4): 396-401

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Description of clinical manifestation of the WLS infant.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Two case histories; (b) Nature of whiplash stresses and resistance of infantile head; (c) Relationship of WLS to battered baby syndrome.

PARAGRAPHS (2): Statistics on peak age for subdural hematoma and presenting symptoms.

MENTION (1): Educational campaign against shaking of infants would prevent WLS syndrome.

TARGET POPULATION:

Physicians

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP				3							
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC				4							
PRB DEF				3							
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN				1							
STATS				2							

CITATION: *Caffey, John, et. al.*
Child Battery: Seek and Save
MEDICAL WORLD NEWS, June 2, 1972, 13(22): 21-33

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Battery includes omission and commission; it can be committed by everyone, but especially parents in a stressful home who look to the child for love.

SECTIONS (3): A physician who fails to report sends a child back for more abuse. Twenty-four hour a day nurseries, Parents Anonymous, are just two treatment modes used by Kempe's group. Parental hysteria, lack of concern, mention of abortion, bringing children with multiple fractures or whiplash are indications of abuse.

PARAGRAPHS (2): Initial complaint is required and helpful.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM	2										
IN INT											
INDIC	3										
PRB DEF	4										
TREAT	3										
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Caldwell, Bettye*
The Effect of Psychosocial Deprivation on Human Development in Infancy
MERRILL PALMER QUARTERLY, 1970: 260-277

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): After Spitz pointed out maternal deprivation, more knowledge in the field was desired. However researching this age group was difficult because of changing mores which presented a great variable.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF							4				
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Calkins, C. F., et al.*
Children's Rights: An Introductory Sociological Overview
PEABODY JOURNAL OF EDUCATION, Jan. 1973, 50: 89-109

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): The authors formulate a sociological definition of childrens' rights through delineating prerequisite conditions (to rights) and explore how these conditions are fulfilled under varying patterns of social organization.

SECTIONS (3): Sections deal with the concept of childhood as a social status and the conflict between efficiency in operating society and the individual's rights. Recent supreme court decisions are reviewed in terms of their implications for the laws' role in actualization of childrens' rights.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP	4										
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF	3										
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Callaghan, K. A., et al.*
Practical Management of the Battered Baby Syndrome
THE MEDICAL JOURNAL OF AUSTRALIA, June 27, 1970, 1: 1282-4

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Procedures used by Adelaide Children's Hospital in Australia to treat cases of child abuse are presented.

SECTIONS (3): Initially only mother is seen and (1) physical and mental characteristics are observed; (2) demographic data is taken on family; (3) background information and mother's opinion on way family relates is taken; (4) other lifestyle details are taken. Father is then interviewed alone using same general format. They are then seen together with the social worker to begin plans for relief of stress, psychiatric help, home visits, regular medical checkups and possible placement. Chart of case summaries given.

PARAGRAPHS (2): Family background described.

MENTION (1): Prevention can be obtained via early detection and relief of parental stress.

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP	3										
IN COM											
IN INT	3										
INDIC											
PRB DEF	2										
TREAT	4										
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN	1										
STATS											

CITATION: *Cameron, J. M.*
The Battered Baby
NURSING MIRROR, June 9, 1972, 134: 32-38

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): This article summarizes some of the current knowledge on the identification and characteristics of the battered child syndrome.

SECTIONS (3): A section of the article is devoted to detailing the symptoms for making a diagnosis.

PARAGRAPHS (2): The author suggest several treatment imperatives, such as admitting child to hospital to protect his safety.

MENTION (1): (a) A chart of the incidence of visceral injuries in 100 fatal cases is included; (b) The reasons for a doctor's reluctance to report are mentioned; (c) The author notes that recognition of this increasing syndrome was slow in legal and medical profession.

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical and Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM	1										
IN INT											
INDIC	4										
PRB DEF	4									1	
TREAT	2										
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS	1										

CITATION: *Cameron, J. Malcom*
The Battered Baby Syndrome
PRACTITIONER, Sept., 1972, 209: 302-10

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Despite much evidence, physicians hesitate to diagnose abuse which the author divides into: (1) Infanticide; (2) Neglect; (3) Cruelty, over time period; (4) Battery.

SECTIONS (3): Indications: surface bruises and abrasions are evident as well as skeletal and visceral evidence.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1): 1963 legislation enables M.D.'s to become involved in treatment of abusers. Good relationship with helping person is essential.

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC	3										
PRB DEF	4										
TREAT	1										
LEG CON	1										
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Cameron, J. M., et. al.*
The Battered Child Syndrome
MEDICAL SOCIAL LAW, Jan., 1966, 6: 2-21

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Discussion of (1) clues to Battered Baby Syndrome, related to nature of injuries, time taken to seek medical advice and recurrent injuries, which should assist the physician in diagnosis; (2) parameters of problem: aspects of making differential diagnosis, social aspects, psychiatric aspects.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Case histories illustrative of Battered Baby Syndrome; (b) Brief survey of literature identifying problem; (c) Extensive statistical tables.

PARAGRAPHS (2): Initial interview involving persistent questioning by police may elicit admission of guilt from parents. Usually truth does not emerge until after trial or court decision.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP		3									
IN COM											
IN INT		2									
INDIC		4									
PRB DEF		4								3	
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS		3									

CITATION: *Cameron, James S.*
Role of the Child Protective Organization
PEDIATRICS, April, 1973, 51(11): 793-5

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): General discussion of child protective services in New York State; its legal mandate (reference to specific social service laws) including provisions for treatment of family and its need for cooperation and coordination with other community services.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2): (a) New York State Child Abuse Registry - figures reflecting increase of reported abuse cases from school sources; (b) CPS primarily a social service function, not law enforcement.

MENTION (1): (a) Establishment of N. Y. SPCC in late 1800's; (b) Statistics show schools report cases most often.

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM	2										
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT	4									1	
LEG CON	4										
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS	1										

CITATION: *Cary, Ara C., et al.*
Prevention and Detection of Emotional Disturbances in Preschool Children
AMERICAN JOURNAL OF ORTHOPSYCHIATRY, 1967, 37: 719-24

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): A ten-session program of a once-a-week nursery and mother guidance group which allows for modification of certain developmental lags and ego defects. The program is based on the premise that infancy to latency period reawakens the mother's progenital conflicts which are preconsciously or consciously communicated to the child. Therefore the result is an increase in the child's vulnerability and the mother's uncertainty about her child care methods.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists and Social Workers

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO CPS

CITATION: *Cavallin, M.*
Incestuous Fathers: A Client Report
AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PSYCHIATRY, 1966, 122: 1132

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): The authors' main concern is characterizing the psychological characteristics of fathers who commit incest.

SECTIONS (3): Three case examples are reported, and the general characteristics of 62 cases summarized. The major finding was generally, an absence of a history of criminality or psychosis, with paronoid traits and problems of identity.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists
Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP								3			
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF								4			
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Chabon, Robert S., et al.*
The Problem of Child Abuse; A Community Hospital Approach
MARYLAND STATE MEDICAL JOURNAL, Oct. 1973, 22: 50-55

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Describes Sinai Hospital Child Abuse Program as a multidisciplinary team approach to aiding families in which a child has been physically abused. The team consists of a pediatrician, social worker, nurse, psychiatrist and community aide.

SECTIONS (3): Historical survey of medical awareness of child abuse cites statistics on incidence of C.A.

PARAGRAPHS (2): (a) Describes advent of legislative action re child abuse; (b) Lists signs and symptoms of physically abused child; (c) The child abuse project takes the view that "child abuse is a social ill."

MENTION (1): The Project has developed instruments to establish criteria by which potentially abusing families may be identified and abuse prevented.

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC				2						3	
PRB DEF				2							
TREAT				4							
LEG CON				2						2	
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN				1							
STATS				3							

CITATION: *Chandra, R. K.*
The Battered Child
INDIAN J. OF PEDIATRICS (ANNOTATIONS) July, 1968, 35: 365

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Treatment of every childhood trauma deserves attention to the family background and circumstances with an attitude of patience and non-accusation. If abuse is proven, in-home interviews, psychotherapy, temporary separation and gradual reunion may be appropriate steps.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2): Several factors may account for the inability of certain adults to inhibit violent fantasies toward their children, such as emotional or financial problems, or disturbing behavior of the children. Abuse is both physical and emotional.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF	2										
TREAT				4							
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Chaneles, Sol*
Adjustment in Crisis in Families of Child Sex Victims
SEXUAL ABUSE OF CHILDREN: IMPLICATIONS FOR CASEWORK. DENVER
AMERICAN HUMANE ASSOCIATION, 1967

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): A preliminary report of the findings of one part of a research project (Child Victim Study Project), a study of 100 victims and offenders and their characteristics.

SECTIONS (3): (a) The role of the Brooklyn Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children which is carrying out this study; (b) Statistics based on the study are used to illustrate points throughout the article.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1): The implications of the study results for prevention and treatment. Treatment should involve school and community as well as family. Strength and quality of family life should be improved.

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP								3			
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF								4			
TREAT								1			
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN								1			
STATS								3			

CITATION: *Chaneles, Sol*
Child Victims of Sexual Offenses
FEDERAL PROBATION, June, 1967: 52-6

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Reporting some preliminary results of a study of child sex-victims and offenders, detailing some of the characteristics of the former and latter.

SECTIONS (3): (a) The need to provide the victim as well as the offender with treatment; (b) Description of the typical offender and typical pattern of offender behavior; (c) The adverse effects of treatment response to the problem, which is principally concerned with prosecution of the offender.

PARAGRAPHS (2): Statistics on estimates of the incidence of child sex offenses.

MENTION (1): (a) Prevention and treatment need to be family-based, as most offenses occur in the family; (b) Short and long range effects of sexual abuse.

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP								3			
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF								4			
TREAT								1			
LEG CON								1			
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN								1			
STATS								2			

CITATION: *Chaneles, Sol*
Family Structure of Child Sex Victims
AMERICAN HUMANE ASSOCIATION PUBLICATION in SEXUAL ABUSE OF CHILDREN:
IMPLICATIONS FOR CASEWORK, 1967

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Findings from on-going investigation of child victims of sex crimes which point out: (1) intellectual taboos inhibit recognition of the problem; (2) little information, data on extent of problem; (3) suggestion that sexual crimes, especially incest, not as rare or as deviant as "official morality" says it is; (4) need for reanalysis of role of erotic attachments in society.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Family characteristics in cases of rape and incest--no significant difference; (b) Confused family structure reflected in incidence of sex crimes.

PARAGRAPHS (2): (a) Cumbersome legal definition of incest inhibits general recognition or awareness of problem of sexual abuse; (b) Incest families have more children in home than rape families. Most rape families have no father in home, most incest families have father in home; (c) Statistical estimates of incest nationwide--sexual crimes, e.g., 1965--2,000,000 adults sexually victimized as child.

MENTION (1): (a) Causal relationship between unwanted birth and child abuse; (b) Statistical tables on family intactness, number of children in family in cases of incest and rape.

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP								4			
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF								3			
TREAT											
LEG CON								2			
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS								2			

CITATION: *Chase, H. Peter, et al.*
Undernutrition and Child Development
THE NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL OF MED., April 23, 1970, 282(17): 933-939

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Early malnutrition in children studied produces lower IQ scoring, sub-average height and weight, disease-proneness. Larger number of siblings, unwanted pregnancies, IQ and age of mother and other background variables are presented. None of the mothers nursed their babies.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Several tables present data on measurements of the children; (b) Cases of children following or breaking the pattern are presented.

PARAGRAPHS (2): (a) The undernutritive abuse is seen as not that different from the battered baby syndrome and should be handled similarly; (b) Foster home placements, with highly nutritive diets aided in partial recovery.

MENTION (1): (a) Early diagnosis via regular examinations, visiting nurse, home visits, day care and financial assistance is essential; (b) Breast-feeding is the best way to prevent undernutrition.

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP					3						
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF	2				4						
TREAT					2						
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER					1						
FOLLOW											
PREVEN					1						
STATS					3						

CITATION: *Cheney, Kimberly B.*
Safeguarding Legal Rights in Providing Protective Services
CHILDREN, May-June, 1966, 13(3): 86-92

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Describes suggestions for making legal processes more explicit in neglect cases so as to protect children without violating parents' legal rights.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

General Public

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON			4								
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Cherry, Barbara J., et al.*
Obstacles to the Delivery of Medical Care to Children of Neglecting Parents
AMERICAN JOURNAL PUBLIC HEALTH, March, 1971, 61(3): 568-73

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Description of background problems in neglecting homes and of two types of mothers who do not obtain medical aid for their children.

SECTIONS (3): Description of services offered in a neighborhood clinic to direct and support seeking medical aid.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists
Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF			4								
TREAT			3								
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Chilton, Roland, et al.*
Family Disruption, Delinquent Conduct and the Effect of Subclassification
AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL REVIEW, Feb., 1972, 37: 93-99

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Study examining relationship between delinquency referral and family situation. Data gotten from Juvenile and County Courts of Florida on 8,944 children. Family situations of 5,396 of these children compared to those of children in general population in 1968. Analysis suggests: (1) proportionately, more children referred on delinquency charges live in disrupted families than do children in general population; (2) children with more serious charges more often came from incomplete families than children charged with less serious delinquency; (3) family income more important factor for understanding delinquent conduct than age, sex, or residence, but not than race.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO CPS

CITATION: *Class, Norris E.*
Neglect, Social Deviance, and Community Action
NAT'L. PROBATION AND PAROLE ASSOCIATION JOURNAL, Jan., 1960, 6(7): 17-23

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): The community has neglected the problem of emotional neglect - possible reasons for this include: lessened visibility of problem (improved socioeconomic conditions, deterioration of neighborhood social cohesiveness), social worker's uncertainty about use of authority, necessity of different pattern of administrative operation, neglectful parents often scapegoated. Suggestions re dealing with problem include: changing law's hands-off attitude toward emotional neglect, including police as team member, clarification of administrative structure of protective services, realistic appraisal of aggressive social work development.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2): (a) Charles Laing, 100 years ago, perceived damaging effects of neglect on children; treated problem of emotional neglect in organizational terms (see above); (b) 1920's - child guidance clinic, working with juvenile delinquents, perceived relationship between emotional deprivation and social deviance.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP							4				
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF										2	
TREAT							3				
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Class, Norris*
Some Comments on the Child Welfare League of American Standards
for Child Protection Service
CHILD WELFARE, March, 1963, 139-140

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Administrative policies need to be standardized for CPS workers and the role of law enforcement should be explained and defined.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists
CPS Workers

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP	4										
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Claus, H. G.*
The Intricacies of Violence Against Children in American Society
CLINICAL PEDIATRICS, Oct., 1971, 10(10): 557-8

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Statistics reveal information about child abuse--among them are: (1) one-third of children were non-white; (2) 30% had no father or substitute; (3) more abuse by mother than father; (4) 60% of families had received aid from public assistance; (5) younger children generally were more severely abused.

SECTIONS (3): Conclusions about child abuse drawn: psychological rejection; angry and uncontrolled discipline; male baby acting out sadistic and sexual impulses in mother's absence; emotional stress within the family; child misconduct before abuse; influence of alcohol.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF				3							
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS				4							

CITATION: *Cochrane, W.*
The Battered Child Syndrome
CANADA JOURNAL OF PUBLIC HEALTH, 1965, 56: 193-6

MAIN EMPHASIS (4):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

SECTIONS (3): (a) Battered children usually under three years of age; undernourished or undeveloped; new and healing fractures, bruises, and disproportionate amount of soft tissue; (b) Abusers were impulsive, frequently involved with unstable marital histories, very little guilt or anxiety; (c) Initial complaint should be made to Child Welfare Office, which should form a child abuse team similar to a narcotics squad.

PARAGRAPHS (2): Case illustrations.

MENTION (1):

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP		2									
IN COM		3									
IN INT											
INDIC		3									
PRB DEF		3									
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Cohen, M., et al.*
Psychologic Aspects of the Maltreatment Syndrome of Childhood
JOURNAL OF PEDIATRICS, Aug., 1966, 69(2): 279

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Describes clinical findings relating to 12 families involved in maltreatment syndrome.

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

SECTIONS (3): Summation of data relevant to this research. Case histories (four).

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP				3							
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF				4							
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS				3							

CITATION: *Colarossi, G., et al.*
Domestic Traumas and Swallowing of Various Objects (Article in Italian, Summary in English)
MINERVA PEDIATRICA, Aug., 25, 1970

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Review of cases of children admitted to hospital for traumas or various accidents having happened in domestic surroundings. Most accidents occur with male children and generally during second year of life. Most children were from families of workmen and small tradesmen.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2): Child Abuse Syndrome present in small percentage of cases--need for thorough inquiry to make this diagnosis.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP	2										
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Coles, Robert*
Cross-Cultural Field Work in Social Psychiatry. ("The Battered Parent: Stresses of Contemporary Parenthood.")
CHILDREN'S MEDICAL CENTER, Tulsa, Oklahoma: Sixth Annual Seminar, Children's Medical Center, October, 1973

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Wisdom of an old "uneducated" Chicano woman as she expressed herself colorfully in English and Spanish - offered in contrast to our unconcern with the way words sound.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO CPS

CITATION: *Coles, R.*
Terror - Struck Children
THE NEW REPUBLIC, May 30, 1964

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): The author emphasizes the need to recognize and take action to cope with the problem of child abuse.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2): The legal issues raised by the rights of children vs. the right of the family to privacy and non-intervention is noted.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

General Public

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF	4										
TREAT											
LEG CON	2										
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Collins, Camilla*
On the Dangers of Shaking Young Children
CHILD WELFARE, 1974, 53(3): 143-46

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Warns of sometimes fatal effects of whiplash shaking and jolting of infants and young children playfully or punitively.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Case histories taken from John Caffey's research; (b) Examples of dangerous shaking or jolting habitual in parenting; (c) Examples of danger in toys.

PARAGRAPHS (2): Prevention - educational campaign urged.

MENTION (1): Indicators of A/N.

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists
Physicians

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP				4							
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC				1							
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN				2							
STATS											

CITATION: *Columbia Journal of Law and Social Problems*
Representation in Child Neglect Cases: Are Parents Neglected?
COLUMBIA JOURNAL OF LAW AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS
July, 1968, 4(2): 230-254

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): This article examines the procedures and powers of the New York family court and argues there is a need for representation of parents in neglect proceedings.

SECTIONS (3): (a) A study of court records, with statistician who filed neglect petitions and correlating legal representation of the parent with dispositional outcome, is reported; (b) The constitutionality of the present system is examined; (c) The authors recommend the law be changed to make counsel mandatory for parents and non-mandatory for children in cases of neglect.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Lawyers
Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON			4								
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Committee on Infant and Preschool Child/American Academy of Pediatrics*
Maltreatment of Children - The Battered Child Syndrome
PEDIATRICS, July, 1972, 50(1): 160-2

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Description of new recommendations to be added to the 1966 statement by the Committee on Infant and Preschool Child for controlling child abuse.

SECTIONS (3): Crisis management centers for families needing immediate relief.

PARAGRAPHS (2): (a) Predictive questionnaires to identify potentially abusive parents should be obtained; (b) Centralization of community services; (c) Physicians more responsible for follow-up; (d) Day care services; (e) Lay therapists and aides.

MENTION (1): Doctors continue requirement to report with legal protection.

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP	4										
IN COM	2										
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT	3										
LEG CON	1										
REFER											
ANC SER	2										
FOLLOW	2										
PREVEN	2										
STATS											

CITATION: *Corbett, James T.*
A Psychiatrist Reviewing the Battered Child Syndrome and Mandatory Reporting Legislation
NORTHWEST MEDICINE, Dec., 1964, 63: 920-2

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Discussion of the medical literature on the willfully injured child which finds consistency and inconsistency--abusing parent has unresolved and severe hostilities which are transferred to the child, the abuse is often psychological abuse, and the children are older (often teenagers).

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2): (a) Emotional disturbance of a mother is not necessarily indicative of child abuse; in fact, studies show that they may have a very caring, loving relationship; (b) Treatment should include the parent. Also, foster homes are not the most practical solution.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC	2										
PRB DEF	4										
TREAT	2										
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Cosgrove, John G.*
Management and Follow-up of Child Abuse
JOURNAL OF MED. SOC. OF N. J., Jan. 1972, 69(1): 27-30

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Provide an overview of management and follow-up of 15 abused children in 1 year period at Martland Hospital, Newark, New Jersey--follow-up essential to well being of child and rehabilitation of family.

SECTIONS (3): (a) More male than female victims, most under 3 years; abuse symptomatic of chronic pathology in home; (b) Providing careful, receptive approach with parents in initial interview.

PARAGRAPHS (2): Soft tissue trauma and social isolation of family - indicators of abuse.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC				2							
PRB DEF				3							
TREAT				4							
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW				4							
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Court, Joan, et al.*
The Battered Child Syndrome - A Preventable Disease
NURSING TIMES, London, June 10, 1971, 67(23): 695-7

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Parents usually have ambivalent feelings with a history of deprivation themselves; often there is maternal overload and a background of social difficulties--unemployment, alcohol, bad checks, etc.

SECTIONS (3): (a) In initial interview, the nurse should be aware of finding out the mother's feelings in a nonpunitive fashion; and she should explain to the team in a similar fashion; (b) Treatment should be a long and patient process of "transfusion of mothering" coupled with protection of the baby.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1): Indicators are often a reappearing mother in doctor's office with no adequate explanation.

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT		3									
INDIC		1									
PRB DEF		4									
TREAT		3									
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Cremin, J. B.*
Battered Baby Syndrome
S.A. MEDICAL JOURNAL, Sept., 12, 1970, 1044

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Draws attention to the role radiologists have played in identifying and diagnosing the Battered Baby Syndrome.

SECTIONS (3): Not all cases of abuse are willful, some are accidental. One doctor reports 1/3 of cases are such, so care should be taken in diagnosis.

PARAGRAPHS (2): Author wishes to know if the incidence of syndrome is lower in Africa.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP		2									
IN COM		3									
IN INT											
INDIC		4									
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Criswell, Howard D., Jr.*
Why Do They Beat Their Child?
HUMAN NEEDS, March 1973, 1(9):5-7

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Treating the child abuser instead of punishing him/her may break the generational chain of abuse.

SECTIONS (3): Training--counselors must be understanding and deal with abusers' problems.

PARAGRAPHS (2): (a) Obstetricians should interview each pregnant patient to identify potential abuse problems. (b) Characteristics of abusers and their life situations.

MENTION (1): (a) Dr. Brandt Steele, University of Colorado Medical Center, Denver, who has a 3 year grant to train people to handle child abuse. (b) In some states, the parent must submit to therapy or lose the child.

TARGET POPULATION:

General Public

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF				2							
TREAT				4							3
LEG CON				1							
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN				2							
STATS											

CITATION: *Curphey, Theodore J., et al.*
The Battered Child Syndrome
CALIFORNIA MED., February 1965, 102:102-104

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): The main emphasis is that a pathologist's examination must include careful detail of all injuries, x-ray, dissectia, and microscopic study of the osseous lesions. Record work in diagrams and colored photographs must be made, and work must be done to evaluate inconsistencies.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Pathologist is bound by law to report possible abuse as cause of death.
(b) Case studies illustrative of problem of battered child syndrome.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP		3									
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF		4									
TREAT											
LEG CON		3									
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Curran, William J.*
The Revolution in American Criminal Law: Its Significance for Psychiatric Diagnosis and Treatment
AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PUBLIC HEALTH, December 1968, 58(12): 2209-2216

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Recent changes in American criminal law, sparked by the Civil Rights Movement, are outlined and discussed.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2): Physical abuse child battery laws, providing physicians immunity and investigation by child welfare and/or law enforcement agencies, have been among the fastest to be passed in several states.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Lawyers

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON				4							
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Currie, J. R. B.*
A Psychiatric Assessment of the Battered Child Syndrome
SOUTH AFRICAN MEDICAL JOURNAL, June 30, 1970, 635-639

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): General survey of literature with regard to developing a profile of abusive parents, specifically with reference to age and sex of abusing parent, social and economic factors, psychological factors of particular note, Simpson's definition of battered child syndrome (6 features), and Goldstar's 4 psychological characteristics accounting for incidence of abuse. Author presents psychodynamic formulation of the syndrome.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Two case histories, (b) Treatment approach in abuse cases includes: hospital M.D.'s interview parents, family doctor, health visitor; police are contacted within 24 hours, depending on case; either voluntary or compulsory supervision of families in home.

PARAGRAPHS (2): (a) Statistics on incidence of abuse as reported by Simpson, Kempe, D.A.s, Cohen and statistics from follow-up on abuse cases as reported by Elmer and Gree, Birrell and Birrell, (b) Brief historical survey of legal involvement in abuse cases, (c) Brief historical survey of growing awareness of abuse as problem since Caffey's 1946 work, (d) Child's state of "morbidity"; parents' vague story--indicators of abuse, (e) Use of homemakers 8-12 hours a day at regular intervals with abusive parents.

MENTIONS (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP				3							
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC				2							
PRB DEF				4						2	
TREAT				3							
LEG CON										2	
REFER											
ANC SER				2							
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS				2							

CITATION: *Curtis, George C., M.D.*
Violence Breeds Violence - Perhaps?
AM. JOURNAL OF PSYCHIATRY, Oct. 1963, 120: 386-87

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Suggestion that abused children may become tomorrow's perpetraters of crimes of violence--based on theoretical and empirical grounds. Author notes it is unlikely that there's a one-to-one relationship between abuse and later crimes of violence--need for further insight into etiology of pattern of abuse. Studies cited correlating childhood abuse and later violent crimes.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1): X-ray valuable in diagnosing child abuse.

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF				4							
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *D'Agostino, Paul A.*
Dysfunctioning Families and Child Abuse: The Need for an Interagency Effort
PUBLIC WELFARE, Fall, 1973, 30(4): 14-17

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Description of day care center formed as an alternative to foster care.

SECTIONS (3): Description of the inter-hospital "Vulnerable Child List" for suspected abuse victims; description of interagency organization formed (Children's Advocates, Inc.) to prevent abuse.

PARAGRAPHS (2): Most abusing parents want to be good parents but their own needs interfere.

MENTION (1): (a) Referred families must be treated with dignity and understanding; (b) Welfare workers must not delay involvement with family following referral.

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM				3							
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF				2							
TREAT				4							
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN				3							
STATS											

CITATION: *Dalton, Katharina*
Children's Hospital Admissions and Mothers' Menstruation
BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, April 4, 1970, 2:27-28

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Results of interviewing 100 mothers indicate positive relationship between mothers' menstruation and children's admission to hospitals for accident or illness because of mothers' paramenstruum stress.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists
Physicians

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO CPS

CITATION: *Davies, Joann*
When the Agency Must Intervene
PUBLIC WELFARE, April 1965, 102-105

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): The main emphasis is that the social worker must assume an authoritative role and at the same time be sensitive, objective, and compassionate.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Case studies, demonstrating neglect and abuse. (b) Problem definitions: abusers are immature, poorly mated in marriage, lonely and frustrated.

PARAGRAPHS (2): Complaints come from town gossip as well as from sincerely worried citizens.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists
Social Workers

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP	3										
IN COM	2										
IN INT	4										
INDIC											
PRB DEF	3										
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Davies, Joanne F., et al.*
Battered, but Not Defeated: The Story of an Abused Child and Positive Casework
CHILD WELFARE, February 1970, 101-104

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Case history of an abused child with a successful outcome.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2): Treatment orientation that assumes health.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists
Social Workers

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP		4									
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT		2									
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *DeFrancis, Vincent,*
Child Abuse Legislation in the 1970s
THE AMERICAN HUMANE ASSOCIATION, CHILDREN'S DIVISION, 1970, Denver, Colorado

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MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Review of child abuse reporting laws by state. This review details such factors as the victim's age range, if covered by law, if reporting is mandatory, to what part of the Code does the law belong, if there are any immunities, the definition of A/N and a central registry requirement.

SECTIONS (3): An analysis of the system is given evaluating the laws and their component parts.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists
Social Workers

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON	4										
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *DeFrancis, Vincent*
Due Process in Child Protective Proceedings
THE CUMBERLAND-SANFORD LAW REVIEW, 1971 (Fall), 2(2):1-24

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): This is an examination of the legal proceedings as a result of the Gault and Kent decisions. Hearing, notice, councel, standard of proof, evidence, self-incrimination, are explained and evaluated.

SECTIONS (3): Historical interpretation of and the juvenile development in due process is presented.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

General Public

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON			4								
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *DeFrancis, Vincent*
Parents Who Abuse Children
THE P. T. A. MAGAZINE, November 1963, 58(3):16-18

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): The author makes the point that child abuse, though abhorrent, is far more prevalent a problem than commonly believed.

SECTIONS (3): The question is raised "What is the best response to child abusers: punishment, removal of the child, or treatment?" The author points out that many communities do not have adequate child protective services.

PARAGRAPHS (2): Statistics from an American Humane Association national survey on the incidence of child abuse are reported. Sensational, gory cases of abuse are used to dramatize the problem.

MENTION (1): The desirability of mandatory reporting laws in cases of suspected abuse is mentioned.

TARGET POPULATION:

General Public

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP				2							
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF				4							
TREAT				3							
LEG CON				1							
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS				2							

CITATION: *DeFrancis, Vincent*
Protecting the Child Victim of Sex Crimes Committed by Adults
FEDERAL PROBATION, September 1971, 15-20

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Incidence, characteristics of the offender and victim and situational dynamics are described from a 3 year study in New York City.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Victims frequently suffer from lack of treatment following offense, causing severe psychic trauma, (b) Describes situations leading to the report of the offense.

PARAGRAPHS (2): (a) Children by law are protected from consenting and so, by definition, are not participants in the sexual episode, (b) Community neglect exposes children to sexual exploitation.

MENTION (1): (a) Emotional neglect existed in 79 percent of families in which abuse occurred, (b) Physical abuse existed in 11 percent of families.

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM								3			
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF				1			1	4			
TREAT											
LEG CON								2			
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *DeFrancis, Vincent*
Termination of Parental Rights: Balancing the Equities
THE AMERICAN HUMANE ASSOCIATION, 1971, 1-19

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): An evaluation of the rights of parents, children and how and under what conditions they can be terminated--natural process, marriage of child, legislative enactment, relinquishment, involuntary termination. Also defines legally unfit parents, neglect, and abandonment.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

General Public

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON	4										
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *DeFrancis, Vincent*
Protecting the Child Victim of Sex Crimes
DENVER, COLORADO, AHA 1969

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Description of emotional stress and difficulties child faces as a victim of sex crime, along with description of interactionist theory as an explanation for the pathology resulting from this experience.

SECTIONS (3): Description of statistics available on incidence. Legal consequences of supportive programs developed in Israel and the U.S. for children who must face court procedures. Depth of harm to children is overlooked.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1): Parental neglect may be a contributor to sex crimes.

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF			1					4			
TREAT								3			
LEG CON								3			
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS								3			

CITATION: *DeFrancis, Vincent*
Protecting the Child Victim of Sex Crimes
91ST ANNUAL FORUM OF NATL. CONF. ON SOCIAL WELFARE, Atlantic City, N.J., May 25, 1964

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): The need to protect the child sex victim from further trauma in the course of his involvement with the legal system (e.g. repeated interrogation, appearance in court). Protective service worker can deal therapeutically with the victim and parents by (1) reducing trauma of crime on child and parents, (2) minimizing ill effects of legal involvement, and (3) evaluating need for casework services.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Survey findings by National Advisory Committee--little done nationwide in the way of protecting the child from damaging effects of his experience. (b) Psychiatric study findings: (1) some children initiate/maintain sexual relationship with adults; (2) events following offense may affect victim's personality development. (c) Israeli approach to problem--the youth examiner as investigative officer. (d) legal implications of Israel appraoch for U.S. prohibits due process.

PARAGRAPHS (2): (a) Statistical estimate of child sex abuse in N.Y.C.--3000-4000 cases per year. (b) The problem: girls usually the victims, boys have homosexual involvement; sex abuse sometimes occurs because of parental neglect; member of the family often the perpetrator; if father was perpetrator, mother may have known about it but did nothing.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF								4			
TREAT								4			
LEG CON								3			
REFER											
ANC SER								3			
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS								2			

CITATION: *Delaney, D. W.*
The Physically Abused Child
WORLD MEDICAL JOURNAL, September-October 1966, 13:145-147

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): The author wishes to draw attention to the problem of child abuse.

SECTIONS (3): The author's recommendations of which agencies should handle cases of child abuse: child protective and juvenile court.

PARAGRAPHS (2): (a) X-rays and inadequate parental report are prime indicators of abuse. (b) The effects of physicians' legal fears on reporting of abuse are mentioned. (c) The history of recognition of child abuse is briefly mentioned.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical and Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC	2										
PRB DEF	4									2	
TREAT	3										
LEG CON	2										
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Delsordo, James D.*
Protective Casework for Abused Children
CHILDREN, November-December 1963, 10(6):214

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Description of 80 cases of abuse categorized as resulting from (1) parents' acute mental illness, (2) overflow abuse, (3) parental non-specific disturbance, (4) harsh discipline, (5) parents' misplaced conflicts.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Implications for casework treatment for each category. (b) Description of two approaches to and goals for the initial interview.

PARAGRAPHS (2): Indications of battered child syndrome.

MENTION (1): Referral to family service agency considered when healthier balance in the family is achieved.

TARGET POPULATION:

Social Workers

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT				3							3
INDIC				2							
PRB DEF				4							4
TREAT				3							3
LEG CON											
REFER				1							
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Dick, K., et al.*
The Multi-Problem Family and Problems of Service
SOCIAL CASEWORK, June 1958, 349-355

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): The authors describe their agency's experience with intensive social casework with four multi-problem families.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Defining the characteristics of the multi-problem family. (b) The problem of dependency is ascribed to early social deprivation. (c) The authors describe the treatment difficulties created by strong dependency needs of clients. (d) The authors describe the difficulty of establishing a real communication base with the clients.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists
Social Workers

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO CPS

CITATION: *Dieffenbach, A. (Times); A.P. (P.I.)*
"Schools Mistreat Children"; "Abuse to be Probed"
SEATTLE TIMES, October 6, 1972; SEATTLE P.I., October 6, 1972

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Shirley Amiel charges deliberate abuse of children perpetuated by schools. State Board of Health agrees to investigate the charges. Amiel asks for creation of child advocacy council.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

General Public

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP		4									
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Diggle, Geoffrey, et al.*
Child Injury Intensive Monitoring System
BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, August 11, 1973, 3:334-336

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Description of computer system registering suspected abuse cases -- flexible enough to include neglect.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2): Legal/ethical safeguards of system.

MENTION: (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM	4										
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Dine, Mark S.*
Tranquilizer Poisoning: An Example of Child Abuse
PEDIATRICS, November 1965, 36(5):782-785

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Deliberate poisoning of child is presented as another category of child abuse--case history illustration.

SECTIONS (3): Similarities of parent/child characteristics to those in abuse cases reported by Kempe, McHenry, Boardman.

PARAGRAPHS (2): Recommendations for early diagnosis of poisoning = reactive testing for dry ingestion, physician's high index of suspicion.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists
Physicians

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP	2										
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF	4										
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Dine, Mark S., et al.*
Slaughter of the Innocents
JOURNAL OF AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, January 1, 1973, 112(1): 81-82

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Two letters to editor in response to Adelsar's article "The Battering Child" (1) Note problems of the battering child and (2) Suggest parents were neglectful in not providing proper supervision for the child victim.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP	4										
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Downs, William T.*
The Meaning and Handling of Child Neglect - A Legal View
CHILD WELFARE, March 1963, 131-134

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Legal considerations in handling neglect cases--distinction between social and legal neglect, rights and duties of parties involved (emotional neglect generally not considered under the law because undefinable as yet and thus unenforceable), legal principles considered, theory of causation (as yet no theory re emotional neglect), need for appeal cases, clear convincing statement of facts needed in preparing case for court.

SECTIONS (3): Emotional neglect (see above).

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON					4		3				
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Doxiadis, Spyros*
Mothering and Frederick II
CLINICAL PEDIATRICS, 1970, 9(9):565-566

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): That maternal deprivation child abuse has been recorded since 608 B.C. in Athens.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists
Physicians

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP										4	
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Duncan, Glen M., et al.*
Etiological Factors in First-Degree Murder
JAMA, November 29, 1958, 168(13):1755-1758

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): In studying the etiological factors in first degree murder (6 case studies are presented, 4 of which show the remorseless and relentless physical brutality by parents), the murderers had learned that violence was a solution to frustration.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO CPS

CITATION: *Duncan, Jane Watson, et al.*
Murder in the Family: A Study of Some Homicidal Adolescents
AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PSYCHIATRY, May 1971, 127(11):1498-1502

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Homicidal adolescents within the family have a history of parental brutality.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists
Psychiatrists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP		4									
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Earl, Howard*
10,000 Children Battered and Starved; Hundreds Die
TODAY'S HEALTH, September 1968, 43:24-31

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Abused children are often unwanted, fail to meet parental expectations, resemble a person the abusing parent does not like, or have a mental or physical abnormality. The abuser is often emotionally ill, alcoholic, rigid and/or deviant.

SECTIONS (3): Case studies and illustrations showing examples of the different abusers.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

General Public

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP				3							
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF				4							
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Ebbin, Allen J., et al.*
Battered Child Syndrome at the L. A. County General Hospital
AMERICAN JOURNAL DIS. CHILD., October 1969, 118:660-667

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Describes results of study made on 50 children admittedly assaulted by parents, with reference to social histories and medical findings.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Graphs and tables summarizing results of this research. (b) Medical findings.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC				3							
PRB DEF				4							
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS				3							

CITATION: *Edelberg, Robert*
Electrodermal Recovery Rate, Goal-Orientation, and Aversion
PSYCHOPHYSIOLOGY, September 1972, 9(5):512-520

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): 16 subjects' GSR and electrodermal recovery rates were studied during performance and no-task situations.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO CPS

CITATION: *Edelman, Peter B.*
The Massachusetts Task Force Reports: Advocate for Children
HARVARD EDUCATIONAL REVIEW, Nov., 1973, 43(4): 639-52

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): The process of building a task force is seen as a useful way to be an advocate for children's activities. Task force involves identifying problems, setting the problem solving process in motion, making the problem small enough to work with, specificity of goals, involvement of leading citizens, reporting.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2): (a) On the use of the media, on litigation, on legislation, administrative negotiation in getting the task force work accomplished; (b) Task force has its critics who regard it as rabble-rousing.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

General Public

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO CPS

CITATION: *Eisenberg, Leon*
The Sins of the Fathers: Urban Decay and Social Pathology
AMERICAN JOURNAL OF ORTHOPSYCHIATRY, 1962, 32: 5-17

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): The characteristics of parents, treatment, and problems of foster children for whom special consultation is requested, are discussed.

SECTIONS (3): Statistics for the above are given. Many errors in treatment due to marginality of budgeting, rapid turnover of workers, despair, etc.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF	4										
TREAT	3										
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS	3										

CITATION: *Eisenstein, Elliot, et al.*
Jejunal Hematoma: An Unusual Manifestation of the Battered Child Syndrome
CLINICAL PEDIATRICS, 1965, 4(8):436-440

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): A case study of a 38-month old male who had a hematoma in the abdomen with indications of previous intra-abdominal trauma.

SECTIONS (3): Indicators for hematoma have a variety of symptoms found in blood work, urinalysis, x-ray.

PARAGRAPHS (2): Treatment usually involves conservative management of fluids.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP		4									
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC		3									
PRB DEF											
TREAT		2									
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Eist, Harold I., et al.*
Family Treatment of Ongoing Incest Behavior
FAMILY PROCESS, 1963, 216-232

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Discussion of case of incest in one family, including treatment and family dynamics of this specific family.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Broadly applicable treatment techniques, e.g. male and female cotherapists, effort to provide growth-producing extrafamilial relationships. (b) General characteristics of similar families, e.g. fears of involvement in therapy, parental conscience disturbance, children adopt attitudes of parents; surface appearance of maturity in incest victim.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP								4			
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF								3			
TREAT								3			
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Elmer, Elisabeth*
Child Abuse: The Family's Cry for Help
JOURNAL OF PSYCHIATRIC NURSING, July-August 1967, 5:332-341

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Comments on etiology of abuse: accumulation of stresses on the family, lack of emotional support, high incidence of prematurity in abused children, child abuse as a family rather than individual problem, special frustrations presented by some babies.

SECTIONS (3): Case study: characteristics of family, mistakes by police and hospital in handling case, charges of "battered baby" label.

PARAGRAPHS (2): Abusive families need much support --technique of "cool mothering" is helpful.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists
Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP				3							
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF				4							
TREAT				2							
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Elmer, Elisabeth*
Failure to Thrive: Role of the Mother
PEDIATRICS, April 1960, 717

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Describes the effects of mothers' lack of nurturing on growth and development rate of infants.

SECTIONS (3): Five case histories.

PARAGRAPHS (2): (a) Describes the predominant lack of father in home, reducing support for mother. (b) Indicators of failure to thrive. (c) The mother should be included in the treatment plan for the infant.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists
Social Workers

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON SP							3				
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC							2				
PRB DEF							4				
TREAT							2				
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Elmer, Elizabeth*
Hazards in Determining Child Abuse
CHILD WELFARE, January 1966, 28-33

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Discussion of the difficulties in identifying child abuse versus accidental injury.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (s): Danger of psychological damage to parent and child in false accusations.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists
Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
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IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Elmer, Elizabeth*
Identification of Abused Children
CHILDREN, September-October 1963, 10(5):180

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Description of findings from follow-up study on home-injured children and expectations for future data (Fifty Families Project).

SECTIONS (3): X-ray indication of child abuse.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1): Historical reference to Caffey and Silverman's contribution. Statistics relevant to this research.

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists
Physicians

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP	4										
IN COM											
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INDIC				3							
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN				1							
STATS			1								

CITATION: *Elmer, Elizabeth, et al.*
Developmental Characteristics of Abused Children
PEDIATRICS, October 1967, 40(4):596-602

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Description of research concluding that severe physical abuse/neglect is predictive of unusual difficulties in development (Fifty Families Project).

SECTIONS (3): Statistics relevant to this research.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists
Physicians

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF	4										
TREAT	3										
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Elmer, Elizabeth, et al.*
Studies of Child Abuse and Infant Accidents
MENTAL HEALTH PROGRAM REPORTS, 1971, 343-370

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Two studies are reported. One is a follow-up of abused children. The other compares normal families and infant accidents with abusive families. Multiple bone injuries are defined as abuse. Abuse is related to the period of childbearing, with the mother often not wanting the child.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Foster parents may have unhealthy need for dependent children and cannot repair damage already done. A volunteer network to help overburdened families is needed. (b) Doctors often feel they can help more by not reporting abuse. (c) Case history of family dynamics of abuse. (d) Diagnosis of abuse is indicated by inadequate history, malnutrition, bone injury, etc. (e) Abused children remaining in their homes had additional problems, including retardation of physical, intellectual, and emotional development.

PARAGRAPHS (2): Too many children too fast, marital strain, inadequate education and lack of understanding of children are danger signals a doctor could watch for.

MENTION (1): Parents are held more accountable for child care behavior now than previously.

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical and Behavioral
Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP				3							
IN COM				3							
IN INT											
INDIC				3							
PRB DEF				4						2	
TREAT				3							
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW				3							
PREVEN	3										
STATS											

CITATION: *Enelow, Allen J.*
The Silent Patient
PSYCHIATRY, 1960, 23

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Two lengthy case histories illustrate treating silent patients by "accepting" their silences and not relying mainly on verbal communication. Author suggests that use of silence is patient's attempt to dominate therapist and get him to retaliate, which decreases the patient's risk of loneliness in facing his own identity.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists
Psychiatrists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
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IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO CPS

CITATION: *Epstein, Norman, et al.*
Paraprofessional Parent-aides and Disadvantaged Families
SOCIAL CASEWORK, April 1974, 230-236

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Seventeen families were treated by parent aides who were carefully selected for their similar-to-client experiences, empathy, positivism and dedication, and who were trained before working. None of the families had reportedly abused children.

SECTIONS (3): A case history of successful parent-aide intervention with a mother dangerously close to hurting her child.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
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TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER										4	
FOLLOW											
PREVEN	3										
STATS											

CITATION: Erikson, Erik H.
The Problem of Ego Identity
JOURNAL OF AMERICAN PSYCHOANALYTIC ASSOCIATION, 1956, 4:56-121

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Erikson attempts to describe the concept of ego identity and its role and utility in an analysis of personality as a concept which integrates the various components of an individual at the end of adolescence.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Biographical detail on G. Bernard Shaw is used to illustrate the concept. (b) Erikson describes his ego-analytic, 8-stage theory of personality development. (c) Maternal-parental-child interaction is related to various dysfunctions in personality or ego deficits such as work paralysis, identity diffusion. (d) A discussion of broad issues involved in integrating biological-social-societal theory is included.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON SP											
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IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO CPS

CITATION: Erlanger, Howard S.
Social Class and Corporal Punishment in Childrearing: A reassessment
AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL REVIEW, February 1974, 39:68-85

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): A reanalysis of Branfenbrenner's study (1958) which concluded that working class parents use corporal punishment more often than middle class parents, who tend to use psychological means of punishment. In light of new studies, while there seems to be some correlation between social class and the use of physical punishment, the relationship is too weak to be of much theoretical or practical value. The slightly higher correlation for blacks than whites may be result of different opinions about efficacy of spanking rather than different attitudes about violence.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Correlation between working class authoritarianism and earlier administration of punishment to their children unsubstantiated. (b) Gil's relationship between child abuse and permissive attitudes toward physical punishment unsubstantiated. (c) Correlation between corporal punishment and use of physical aggression in interpersonal relations unsubstantiated. (d) Charts and tables.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
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INDIC											
PRB DEF				3							
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Evans, Phillip*
Infanticide
PROCEEDINGS OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF MEDICINE, December 1968, 61: 1296-1298

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Explanations for infanticide from a historical perspective. Reasons for killing infants relate to religious beliefs, culling (eliminating defective babies), family planning, shame following breaking of taboo (illegitimate childbirth), baby commerce, uncontrollable anger (as in battered baby syndrome), psychoses of parent.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists
Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF										4	
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Evans, Sue L., et al.*
Failure to Thrive: A Study of 45 Children and Their Families
AMERICAN ACADEMY OF CHILD PSYCHIATRY J., 1972, 2: 440-457

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): 40 families of children failing to thrive fell into 3 groups: (1) Healthy, young but fearful, immature, and depressed mothers who responded to treatment, (2) Depressed mothers of low intelligence with chronic losses and a history of poor mothering for whom improvement could occur only after a dramatic change, (3) Parents with severe financial problems who were openly antagonistic and who regarded their children as "bad."

SECTIONS (3): A case exemplifying each of the groups is presented.

PARAGRAPHS (2): (a) Later social and physical examination showed best improvement in group 1, with less improvement progressively in 2 and 3. Some physical abuse was noted later, (b) One social worker planned treatment for all cases. An aggressive approach was necessary for some parents, whereas for others supportiveness was welcomed.

MENTION (1): (a) Some of the families in the third group actually burned or beat their children, (b) Families were referred to social service agencies, CPS, or juvenile court for foster placement.

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP			3								
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF			4	1							
TREAT			2								
LEG CON											
REFER			1								
ANC SER											
FOLLOW			2								
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Everett, M. G., et al.*
The Battered Baby Syndrome: The Tasmanian Approach
THE MEDICAL JOURNAL OF AUSTRALIA, October 13, 1973, 2: 735-737

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Author describes a regional committee which has been set up in Tasmania to monitor and coordinate services to child abuse victims and families.

SECTIONS (3): (a) The reluctance of doctors to make an initial complaint, (b) The characteristics of the family which make for higher risk of abuse.

PARAGRAPHS (2): Legal considerations in Australian law for the reporting of abuse by physicians.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists
Physicians

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM				3							
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF				3							
TREAT				4							
LEG CON				2							
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Fairburn, Anthony C.*
Small Children at Risk
LANCET, January 27, 1973, 1: 199-200

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Writer requesting colleagues who are comprehensively monitoring family of abusers in communities to contact author in order to share information.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1): Team treatment approach is described.

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP	4										
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT	1										
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Fairburn, A. C., et al.*
Caffey's "Third Syndrome"--A Critical Evaluation
MEDICINE, SCIENCE, AND THE LAW, April 1964, 4: 123-126

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Presentation of 7 cases of abuse and neglect which clearly cannot be used as evidence for Astley's theory of "metaphysical fragility of bone" in explaining lesions in children.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Omnipresent characteristic of abusive/neglectful parents is rejection of the child. Author presents 5 psychiatric categories for potentially violent parents, (b) Summary of Caffey's work (1946, 1953) on multiple fractures of traumatic origin and Astley's (1953) suggestion that cause may be metaphysical fragility of bone.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1): Indications of physical abuse include contusions, multiple injuries, dislocations. Histories lack definite admission of injury and parents avoid interviews with hospital staff.

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists
Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP	4										
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC				1						3	
PRB DEF	3										
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Fanaroff, H. A., et al.*
Follow-up of Low Birth Weight Infants: The Predictive Value of Maternal Visiting
PEDIATRICS, February 1972, 49: 287-290

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Description of study on "maternal visiting pattern" for premature infants as an index to potential mothering disorders.

SECTIONS (3): Correlation of visiting patterns with mothering disorders with periods of early and late contact.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1): Statistics and charts relating to study.

TARGET POPULATION:

Physicians
Hospital Staff

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF	3										
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN	4										
STATS	1										

CITATION: *Fantl, B.*
Integrating Psychological, Social and Cultural Factors in Assertive Case Work
SOCIAL WORK, October 1958, 30-37

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): The author tries to illustrate the proper basic orientation a caseworker should adopt (in light of ego psychology and the knowledge of the social sciences) towards assertive case work.

SECTIONS (3): (1) Socio-cultural factors are discussed in terms of their implications for case work. (2) The role of the case worker in stimulating the client's ego development is discussed.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists
Social Workers

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO CPS

CITATION: *Feinstein, Howard M., et al.*
Group Therapy for Mothers with Infanticidal Impulses
AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PSYCHIATRY, 1964, 129:882-886

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Describes biographical and clinical characteristics shared by 6 women with infanticidal impulses.

SECTIONS (3): Describes advantages of psychotherapy in group setting.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists
Therapists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF				4							
TREAT				3							
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Felder, Samuel*
A Lawyer's View of Child Abuse
PUBLIC WELFARE, Spring 1971, 181-188

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Legal concerns outlined include: (1) Importance of protection of all parties (child, community, parents). (2) Need for refining laws and including financial provisions for their implementation. (3) Criminal prosecution is often counter-productive to treatment. (4) Legal provision for services differs by state to include public or private agencies.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Historically, legal attention to child abuse has grown during periods of excitation and subsided until the next one, finally resulting in all 50 states having reporting laws by 1963-67. (b) The case of Roxanne Felumero established (1) Family Court jurisdiction on all allegations of abuse; (2) Legal representation of the child; (3) Court power to order psychiatric evaluation and treatment. (c) Parental characteristics, such as non-guilt reaction, and high expectations are described.

PARAGRAPHS (2): Ancillary treatment is seen as an ideal goal.

MENTION (1): (a) Initial complaint rarely originates from parent. (b) Increased intervention has led to the complication of inadequate treatment facilities.

TARGET POPULATION:

Lawyers
Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP				3							
IN COM				1							
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF				3							
TREAT				1							
LEG CON				4						3	
REFER											
ANC SER				1							
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Felker, E. H.*
The Job of the Case Worker
FOSTER PARENTING YOUNG CHILDREN: GUIDELINES FROM A FOSTER PARENT, New York: Child Welfare League of America, 1974

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Description of the child case worker's role in relation to foster parents.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2): (a) The responsibilities of the worker with respect to the child. (b) The limitations of the case worker; how frequently she can visit because of other commitments.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Foster Parents

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO CPS

CITATION: *Felker, E. H.*
Parental Visits
POSTER PARENTING IN YOUNG CHILDREN: GUIDELINES FROM A FOSTER PARENT, New York: Child Welfare League of America, 1974

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): An outline of some of the problems and advantages of parental visits to children placed in foster homes.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Why the visits take place, or are necessary. (b) How to make the visits as comfortable an experience as possible. (c) How to overcome some of the typical problems which arise.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Foster Parents

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO CPS

CITATION: *Ferguson, William M.*
The Reporting of Child Abuse
BULLETIN OF THE MENNINGER CLINIC, September 1964, 28:269-270

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Report on William Ferguson's (Kansas State Attorney General) opinion on legal issues of abuse reporting laws as relevant to doctors. Only physician/patient privilege cannot be claimed; M.D. not personally liable if only his medical opinion reported; also if he makes no accusations, will not be subject to defamation suit. Ferguson's statements seemed to have positive effect on M.D.s--within a few days an M.D. reported one such abuse case.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON				4							
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Finberg, Lawrence*
A Pediatrician's View of the Abused Child
CHILD WELFARE, January 1965, 41

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): No emphasis.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Indicators confirmed through x-ray. (b) Lists six kinds of serious abuse/neglect. (c) Describes legal entanglements physicians encounter when reporting abuse.

PARAGRAPHS (2): Urges primary use of social agency rather than courts for resolution of problem.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists
Physicians

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC				3							
PRB DEF	3										
TREAT											
LEG CON	3										
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Fisher, R. H., et al.*
Congenital Syphilis Mimicking the Battered Child Syndrome
CLINICAL PEDIATRICS, May 1972, 11(5):305-307

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Similarity between symptoms of child abuse and congenital syphilis. One case report. How to distinguish: (1) On x-ray exam, base lesions bilaterally symmetrical for syphilis, asymmetrical for trauma; (2) Testing for syphilis in mother at different stages of pregnancy.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists
Physicians

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP				4							
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Fisher, Samuel H.*
Skeletal Manifestations of Parent-Induced Trauma in Infants and Children
SOUTHERN MEDICAL JOURNAL, August 1958, 51:956-960

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): The author presents 6 cases of parent-induced trauma in infants and children, 2 of which were accidental, 4 of which were deliberate. Illustrates emotional illness in family rather than indifference to pain as suggested by some authors.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1): (a) Woolley's and Evans' trauma categories: (1) accidental, (2) momentary, non-protective atmosphere in family environment, (3) aggressive, immature, emotionally ill adults. (b) Skeletal manifestations of trauma can be found through x-rays which show roentgen bone changes.

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP				4							
IN COM				1							
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF				4							
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Flanagan, John C.*
The Critical Incident Technique
PSYCHOLOGICAL BULLETIN, 1954, 54

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): The critical incident technique is a useful method of studying the activity requirements in any type of human behavior.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Studies at the American Institute for Research and the University of Pittsburgh are explained and are exemplary of the CIT. (b) The steps in the CIT procedure are determination of the general aim of the activity, plans and specifications for the collection of data, and the collection of data itself, analysis of the data, and interpretation. (c) CIT can be used in measuring performance and proficiency training, selection, job design, operating procedures, increased productivity, equipment design, counseling and psychotherapy, etc.

PARAGRAPHS (2): Historically the CIT is an outgrowth of the Aviation Psychology Program.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO CPS

CITATION: *Flato, Charles*
Parents Who Beat Children
SATURDAY EVENING POST, October 6, 1962

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): General description of problem of physical abuse (though some references also to neglect). Case incidents cited.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Characteristics of abusive parents: most are in "average" socioeconomic class, age 21-30, most married, equal number of abusive mothers and fathers, low reality acceptance quotient, (b) Care management at Children's Hospital, Boston: If abuse suspected upon admission, social service investigators refer to Mass. SPCC for action. Permanent separation of child from parents seen as last resort.

PARAGRAPHS (2): (a) Indications of neglect (vitamin deficiency, malnutrition) and abuse not readily detected because M.D.s not aware of problem or reluctant to make such a "shocking" diagnosis. (b) Inadequate laws for child protection and tendency to treat abusive parents as criminals complicate problem of child abuse.

MENTION (1): (a) Physical abuse may be most frequent cause of child death, (b) 1961 statistics: 750 cases of Battered Child Syndrome. X-ray evidence of previous fractures = indicator of physical abuse.

TARGET POPULATION:

General Public

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP				4							
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC				1	2						
PRB DEF				3							
TREAT				3							
LEG CON				2							
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS				1							

CITATION: *Fleck, Stephen*
Child Abuse
CONNECTICUT MEDICINE, June 1972, 36(6): 337

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Prevention of child abuse through liberalized abortion, education for parenthood, career preparation for girls, etc. (One page article).

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

General Public

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN	4										
STATS											

CITATION: *Fleming, G. M.*
Cruelty to Children
BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, May 13, 1967, 2:421-422

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Presenting overall view of cruelty-neglect problem in Great Britain, extent of problem, characteristics of parents, diagnosing problem--cruelty and neglect not separable.

SECTIONS (3): Nature of injuries to child--kinds of lesions suffered.

PARAGRAPHS (2): (a) Proper for M.D. to report suspected case to NSPCC or children's officer. (b) Family as whole should be treated. (c) Preventing family breakdown--Children and Young Persons Act (1963) enables provision for advice, guidance and assistance.

MENTION (1): If parents' refuse hospitalization of child, can get warrent.

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists
Physicians

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM	2										
IN INT											
INDIC					3						
PRB DEF	4										
TREAT	2										
LEG CON	1										
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN	2										
STATS											

CITATION: *Flynn, William R.*
Frontier Justice: A Contribution to the Theory of Child Battery
AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PSYCHIATRY, September 1970, 127(3):375-379

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Defective ego defense structures can cause child abuse--anger projected to child but denied/repressed by abuser.

SECTIONS (3): (a) References to several studies on etiology of abuse. (b) Two lengthy case histories.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1): Implications for treatment--psychoanalytically oriented therapy appropriate.

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists
Psychiatrists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP		3									
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF		4									
TREAT		1									
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Fontana, Vincent J.*
The Battered Child 1973: When to Suspect Child Abuse
MEDICAL TIMES, October 1973, 101(10):116-122

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Describing indicators and "Physicians' Index of Suspicion" so physicians may be alert to and report child abuse.

SECTIONS (3): Comments on Dr. Fontana's unique in- and out-patient program for abused children and mothers.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
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INDIC	4										
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Fontana, Vincent J.*
Child Abuse: A Tragic Problem
PARENTS' MAGAZINE, March 1973

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Brief run down of nature of problem of A/N and what should be done.

SECTIONS (3): Abusive parent likely to have had "blighted" childhood--abused child may, in time, become an abuser.

PARAGRAPHS (2): (a) Everyone should notify local CPS unit of suspected cases. (b) Referrals to social service groups (e.g. Parents Anonymous, Homemakers) can help.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

General Public

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP	4										
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INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
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PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Fontana, Vincent J.*
The Diagnosis of the Maltreatment Syndrome in Children
PEDIATRICS, April 1973, 51(4)Part II.780-782

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): A series of indicators is presented to aid the physician who suspects child abuse or neglect. For abuse, body trauma, bruises, cuts, burns, unexplained organ ruptures, signs of deprivation, finding that parents have taken child to various hospitals, etc., are given as indicators. For neglect, inadequate clothing and lack of grooming are some indicators.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2): Abuse and neglect include not only situations which lead to obvious physical trauma but also unrecognized trauma in which there are no obvious signs of battering but multiple minor physical, emotional, and/or nutritional traumas.

MENTION (1): (a) Only suspicion of neglect is needed to require physicians to report. (b) X-rays within 5 days after initial suspected trauma, social service investigation and color photographs are all suggested means of treatment. These could be used in court for evidence. (c) Statistics on occurrence of abuse/neglect are given.

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC	4										
PRB DEF	2										
TREAT											
LEG CON	1										
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS	1										

CITATION: *Fontana, Vincent J.*
Factors Needed for Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect
PEDIATRICS, 1970, 46(2):318-319

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Non-specific. General criticism of present management of abuse/neglect cases.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2): (a) Need to improve communication: CPS, courts, physicians, police, parents. (b) Prevention through interdisciplinary, cooperative education programs.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP	4										
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Fontana, Vincent J.*
Further Reflections on Maltreatment of Children
NEW YORK STATE JOURNAL OF MEDICINE, August 15, 1968, 68:2214-2215

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Fontana attributes the ever-increasing Battered Child Syndrome to a variety of socio-economic and other factors, such as learning battering from previous generations, multiple family problems and prematurity.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2): Reporting, investigation, and follow-up are only the initial steps toward an interdisciplinary plan of intervention, which must often be accomplished against the client's own resistance and lack of community support.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
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IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF	4										
TREAT	2										
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Fontana, V. J.*
The Maltreatment Syndrome in Children
HOSPITAL MEDICINE, March 1971, 7-25

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): The child is the victim of emotionally crippled parents. "Maltreatment Syndrome" is preferable to "Battered Child Syndrome" because the term encompasses multiple minor physical evidences of emotional and physical neglect and abuse, including nutritional deprivation.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Several pictures with brief case descriptions are included. (b) Tables for Physicians' Index of Suspicion. (c) Preventive Measures Table suggests better medical education about abuse, increased awareness, and changes in abuse laws.

PARAGRAPHS (2): (a) Failure to thrive, poor hygiene, malnutrition, irritability, and a repressed personality are signs of neglect. (b) Bruises, cuts, hematomas, etc., are signs of physical abuse. (c) The first step in protecting abused children is a child abuse law.

MENTION (1): Statistics emphasizing frequency of occurrence are given.

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP	3										
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC			2	2							
PRB DEF	4										
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN	3										
STATS	1										

CITATION: *Fontana, Vincent J.*
The Neglect and Abuse of Children
NEW YORK STATE JOURANL OF MEDICINE, January 15, 1964, 64:215-224

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Early intervention can prevent further abuse of children if physicians respond immediately and begin the chain of investigation, education and rehabilitation services.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Several medical (cuts, bruises, old fractures, subdural hematomas, etc.) and social (multiple ER visits, social problems in family, vague history, etc.) indicators are given. (b) Legal protection (mandatory reporting, immediate intervention, placement of the child, etc.) must consider rights of parent, child, and physician. (c) Two New York M.D.s discuss the article.

PARAGRAPHS (2): (a) Incidence of abuse/neglect is on the rise and encompasses maltreatment; abuse/neglect often occur in multi-problem families. (b) Case histories illustrate preventability of infant death by abuse.

MENTION (1): (a) Statistics of abuse/neglect in New York; death results for U. S. (b) Doctors must overcome fear of legal involvement.

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP	3										
IN COM	1										
IN INT											
INDIC	3										
PRB DEF	2										
TREAT	4										
LEG CON	3										
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS	1										

CITATION: *Fontana, Vincent*
Physical Abuse of Children
PEDIATRICS, March 1970, 45:509-511

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Negative response to D. Gil's article "Physical Abuse of Children." Gil underestimated scope of child abuse problem and deemphasized its seriousness. Gil's response to Fontana: disagreement and suggests massive abuse by whole society more serious than parental abuse.

SECTIONS (3): Fontana's figures/discussion regarding scope of abuse problem; Gil's figures/discussion contradictory to Fontana's.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists
Physicians

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
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IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF			4								
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Fontana, Vincent J.*
Recognition of Maltreatment and Prevention of Battered Child Syndrome
PEDIATRICS, December 1966, 38: 1078

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): "Battered Child" only the end result of maltreatment syndrome (which incorporates abuse/neglect)--need for physicians to be vigilant to possibility of maltreatment syndrome.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists
Physicians

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP	4										
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Fontana, V. J.*
Synopsis of Program on Child Abuse at New York Foundling Hospital
NEW YORK FOUNDLING HOSPITAL, CENTER FOR PARENT & CHILD DEVELOPMENT,
ABUSING PARENTS & CHILD UNIT

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Description of comprehensive in- and out-patient child abuse and neglect program, including team approach, surrogate mothers, "hot line" service, in-resident facility for mother and child.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1): Use of "surrogate mothers" to teach mothering skills.

TARGET POPULATION:

Physicians
Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT	4										
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER	1										
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Fontana, Vincent J.*
Which Parents Abuse Children?
MEDICAL INSIGHT, October 1971, 3(10):16-21

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Nature of abuse/neglect: scope of problem in New York, characteristics of abusers (themselves abused as children, family discord, alcohol involvement, etc.) and indicators of abuse/neglect (physical signs, suspicious family history, no new lesions while in hospital, etc.).

SECTIONS (3): Abusing parent's letter about the difficulty in finding help.

PARAGRAPHS (2): (a) Hospital team or Child Abuse Committee helpful for diagnosis of abuse, and treating parent and child. (b) State laws require physicians to report suspected cases.

MENTION (1): Abuse cases reported in N.Y.C., 1966-1970, increased 549%.

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists
Physicians

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP	2			3							
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC	4										
PRB DEF	4										
TREAT											
LEG CON	2										
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Fontana, Vincent J.*
Why Do People Beat Up Their Kids?
U. S. CATHOLIC, March 1974, 28-32

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): None

SECTIONS (3): (a) The background of the abusing parent is one in which they felt abandoned and did not feel love, affection or security. (b) They are impulsive, have a low frustration level, are immature. (c) Indicators of child abuse are listed from Fontana's book, Somewhere a Child is Crying.

PARAGRAPHS (2): (a) Prevention of child abuse can be established by educating people in parenthood and child development and by establishing the sanctity of the home and family unit. (b) Child abuse is seen as problem that must be dealt with by everyone. Statistics show that child abuse has reached epidemic proportions.

MENTION (1): Laws for mandatory reporting are seen as only a first step, as what happens after is more important.

TARGET POPULATION:

General Public

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP	2										
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC	3										
PRB DEF	3										
TREAT											
LEG CON	1										
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN	2										
STATS	2										

CITATION: *Fontana, Vincent J., et al.*
The Maltreatment Syndrome in Children
NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL OF MEDICINE, December 26, 1963, 269(26):1389-1394

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): The physicians' role of knowing the signs of abuse, taking the appropriate action to determine abuse, and reporting it, is emphasized.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Parents of a battered or abused child show frequent family discord, alcoholism, financial stress, law-enforcement involvement, little formal group association, severe social problems, and overprotective innocent attitudes toward their children. (b) Case reports illustrate a need for prompt physician report and investigation. (c) Indicators of abuse are bruises, cuts, lacerations, hematomas, etc. (d) Legal rights of parent, child, and physician must be protected.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1): Statistics given on frequency of occurrence.

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP	3										
IN COM	3										
IN INT											
INDIC	4										
PRB DEF	3										
TREAT											
LEG CON	3										
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS	1										

CITATION: *Foresman, Louise*
Strengthening Family Life
CHILDREN, January-February 1965, 12(1):23-26

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Homemakers provide an effective and useful service in working with abusive parents.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Discusses cases illustrating how homemakers are useful. (b)The training of homemakers is discussed, with emphasis on nutrition, household budgets, relationships.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists
Social Workers

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP	3										
IN COM											
IN INT											
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TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER	4										
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Foresman, Louise, et al.*
The Team Approach in Protective Service
CHILD WELFARE, March 1963, 135-138

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Description of homemaker service in St. Louis County as used by child welfare service in neglect cases: homemakers paid regular salary, have regular working hours, median age group is 47; team approach is used, i.e. close cooperation between homemaker, child welfare worker, supervisors. Homemakers participate fully in evaluation of family. Homemakers' functions are primarily to support, motivate, teach, and supplement inadequate parent.

SECTIONS (3): Training homemakers: orientation to agency and functions of child welfare worker, education in nutrition, cultural patterns, budgeting, child abuse, diagnosis of neglect situation, and case reporting. Illustrates effectiveness of homemaker.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP		3									
IN COM											
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TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER			4								3
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Fox, E. F., et al.*
The Termination Process: A Neglected Dimension in Social Work
SOCIAL WORK, October 1969, 14(4):53-63

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): The authors summarize relevant theory and discuss reasons for termination of therapeutic relationships. They stress the importance of successful termination of a relationship as it relates to successful outcome.

SECTIONS (3): An extensive clinical example is provided based on observations through a one-way mirror.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists
Social Workers

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
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IN INT											
INDIC											
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TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO CPS

CITATION: *Francis, H. W. S.*
Child Health - Points of Concern
PUBLIC HEALTH, July 1967, 81(5):246-249

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): The author raises some general issues in preventive psychiatry in the areas of behavioral disorder, poverty, child neglect, and prevention of mental illness.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2): (a) Research questions of interest having a theory on the issue of prevention are discussed. (b) It is suggested that a health worker visiting the family has the ability to identify potential child abuse problems early.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists
Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
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PRB DEF											
TREAT		2									
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN		2									
STATS											

CITATION: *Fraser, Brian G.*
A Pragmatic Alternative to Current Legislative Approaches to Child Abuse
THE AMERICAN CRIMINAL LAW REVIEW, 1974, 12(103):103-124

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Abusing parents should not be criminally charged.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Current legislative approaches to child abuse. (b) Future trends in legislative mandatory reporting. (c) Legislative innovations.

PARAGRAPHS (2): (a) Parameters of abuse and characteristics of abusers. (b) Incarcerating abusing parent should be replaced by reconditioning and re-education. (c) Lay therapists, Parents Anonymous, crisis nurseries, etc.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Lawyers

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF	2										
TREAT	2										
LEG CON	4										
REFER											
ANC SER	2										
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Freedman, D. A., et al.*
On the Role of Coenesthetic Stimulation in the Development of Psychic Structure
PSYCHOANALYTIC QUARTERLY, July 1968, 37:418-438

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): The authors compare two case studies of early infant severe deprivation of maternal and sensory stimulation with anecdotal accounts of children being raised by wolves to formulate a theory on the effects of differing amounts and types of sensory deprivation as they relate to the development of personality and cognitive-psychic structure.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists
Psychiatrists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP			4								
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INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Frew, Mary J., et al.*
Role of the Pediatric Nurse Clinician in Early Identification of Potential Child Abuse
MADIGAN ARMY MEDICAL CENTER, Tacoma, Washington

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Role of pediatric nurse clinician in identifying "high risk" families for child abuse; interviewing clues and elements of abusive pattern.

SECTIONS (3): Problem definition: characteristics of baby batterers in 15 cases at Madigan General Hospital in Tacoma.

PARAGRAPHS (2): 1/31/74: law regarding child abuse and neglect.

MENTION (1): Kempe and Helfer: predictive statistics on baby battering.

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists
Nurse Clinicians

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP				4							
IN COM											
IN INT				3							
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PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON	2										
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN				4							
STATS				1							

CITATION: *Friedman, Morris S.*
Traumatic Periostitis in Infants and Children
JAMA, April 12, 1958, 166(15): 1840-1845

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Explores explanation for the types of infant injuries discussed, suggesting physical punishment, minor denied or forgotten trauma, or breech delivery as causes, and terms it "traumatic periostitis."

SECTIONS (3): (a) Pain, swelling, deformity, and lack of mobility are some indicators of this condition, (b) Past studies of various skeletal trauma in infants with hypothesized origin are reported, (c) Several cases of infant trauma, some with suspician of abuse, are given.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP				3							
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC				3							
PRB DEF				4						3	
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Friendly, David S.*
Ocular Manifestations of Physical Child Abuse
TRANSACTIONS OF AM. ACADEMY OPHTHALMOLOGY AND OTOLARYNGOLOGY,
March-April 1971, 75: 310-332

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Ophthalmic aspects of physical abuse.

SECTIONS (3): Referrals--table of whom to report physical abuse in each state.

PARAGRAPHS (2): (a) Legal consideration--mandatory reporting in all but four states, (b) Problem definition--social dysfunction in families with physical abuse.

MENTION (1): Prevention.

TARGET PUPULATION:

Physicians
Ophthalmologists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP										1	
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC				4							
PRB DEF	2										
TREAT											
LE CON				2							
REFER				3							
ANC SER				3							
FOLLOW											
PREVEN				1							
STATS											

CITATION: *Fulk, Delores L.*
The Battered Child (and preceeding Editorial Introduction)
NURSING FORUM, 1964, 3(2):11-27

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): There is no main emphasis as it is comprehensive.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Prevention should include a public-at-large educational program. (b) Statistics show that abuse will be repeated, child abuse is increasing, as are the types of injuries. (c) Psychiatric factors are the prime cause of willful trauma--abusers may show continual hostility, have strong feelings of passivity and dependence, and may exhibit schizophrenic patterns. (d) Non-specific--case study of child abuse. (e) Legal considerations involve mandatory reporting laws and warrants. Initial complaint is hampered by fear of reporting, lack of evidence that will hold in court.

PARAGRAPHS (2): (a) Indications of child abuse include x-rays with multiple and chip factors in various stages of healing. (b) Initial interview should be indirect, i.e. crying and eating pattern questions, and should include relative if possible. (c) Treatment should be done in an aggressive, authoritative approach.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists
Nurses

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP				3							
IN COM				3							
IN INT				2							
INDIC				2							
PRB DEF				3							
TREAT				2							
LEG CON				3							
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN				3							
STATS				3							

CITATION: *Fuller, Marjorie G.*
Child Abuse: The Physician's Responsibility
JOURNAL OF LEGAL MEDICINE, May 1975, 24-29

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Explains reporting laws and their implications for doctors. Includes discussion of Children's Bureau, model legislation, requirements of most reporting statutes, forms of immunity and implication, waiver of M.D./patient privilege, liability faced by doctors for non-reporting, procedures to be followed in above cases.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Physician generally has failed to report cases although he is ideally situated to do so. Reasons may be lack of awareness, fear of legal involvement, inability to acknowledge the problem, does not know how to report. (b) Historical legal findings in cases where M.D.s found guilty of non-reporting.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1): (a) Statistics on estimated numbers of abuse cases. (b) Indicators of abuse: discrepancies between medical findings and parental explanations, physical signs, parental reluctance to provide information and inappropriate response to severity of injury.

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM				4							
IN INT											
INDIC				1							
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON				4						3	
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS				1							

CITATION: *Gagnon, John H.*
Female Child Victims of Sex Offenses
SOCIAL PROBLEMS, 1963, 176-192

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Description of study re-analyzing adult reports of childhood in terms of type of victim participation, reports to the police, sexual techniques of the offense, age at occurrence, victim-offender relationship, response to the experience, adult adjustment, SES for victim and offender.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Numerous tables reporting results of this study. (b) Contributions of Freud and others to the role of the child in precipitating the offense. (c) Reporting to police.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM								3			
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF								4		3	
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS								3			

CITATION: *Galdston, Richard*
The Burning and Healing of Children
PSYCHIATRY, February 1972, 35:57-66

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): This study examines the causes, circumstances and healing of burns of children, and presents the trauma of the experience of being burned.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2): (a) 9 out of 100 cases studied between 1964 - 1970 were results of actions of adults, such as intentional neglect, and conscious pressure on the child to assume an adult role. (b) A few case histories illustrate parental responsibility. (c) Treatment of burned children should include early intervention by a psychiatrist, close relationship with nurse for care and displacement of anger, and reading or other substitute attention during healing.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists
Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP	2										
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF	2										
TREAT	2										
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Galdston, Richard*
Dysfunctions of Parenting: The Battered Child, the Neglected Child, the Exploited Child
MODERN PERSPECTIVES OF INTERNATIONAL CHILD PSYCHIATRY, John G. Howell (ed.), October 1968. Publisher: Oliver and Boyd, Edinburg, Scotland

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Defining problems of battered, neglected or exploited child in terms of parental dysfunction; development of child sacrificed for maintenance of parent's psychological homeostasis.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Indicators of battered child, neglected child, exploited child. (b) Treatment of battered child, neglected child, exploited child. (c) Interviewing clues from parents as indicative of child exploitation.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists
Psychiatrists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT									3		
INDIC		3	3						3		
PRB DEF		4	4						4		
TREAT		3	3								
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Galdston, Richard*
Observations on Children Who Have Been Physically Abused and Their Parents
AMER. J. OF PSYCHIATRY, 1965, 122:440-443

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Observations on abused children and their parents as seen at Children's Hospital Medical Center, Boston.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Treatment of abused child in hospital. (b) Significance of relationship with other staff. (c) Characteristics of parents.

PARAGRAPHS (2): (a) Behavior exhibited by abused children--useful in diagnosing problems of abused. (b) Treatment of parents--importance of helping them focus on own "unsettled past."

MENTION (1): (a) Parents' description of child as easily bruisable--first contact in emergency ward. (b) Physician's reluctance to admit possibility of child abuse and fear of legal entanglement.

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP				4							
IN COM											
IN INT				1							
INDIC				2							
PRB DEF				3							
TREAT				2							
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Galdston, Richard*
Preventing the Abuse of Little Children
Paper Presented at Annual Meeting of APA, 5/10/73, Honolulu
BOSTON, MASS.: THE PARENT'S CENTER PROJECT FOR THE STUDY AND PREVENTION OF CHILD ABUSE

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Description of abusive parents and their children in 30 families who voluntarily participated in Parent's Center Project for the Study and Prevention of Child Abuse, Boston, Massachusetts.

SECTIONS (3): Vague discussion of their treatment approach with these particular children and parents.

PARAGRAPHS (2): (a) Behavior of abused children upon entry into project; differences between sexes. (b) "Improvement" of parents/children who participated.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists
Psychiatrists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP				2							
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC				2							
PRB DEF				4							
TREAT				3							
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Galdston, Richard*
Violence Begins at Home - The Parent's Center Project for the Study and Prevention of Child Abuse.
J. OF AMER. ACAD. OF CHILD PSYCHIAT., April 1971, 10:336-350

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Child abuse is a disorder of parental ambivalence in which the abused child is both beloved and hated, is viewed as or expected to be either a saint or a sinner, an embodiment of their own instinctual life, and secondly, the abused child is prone to develop violent behavior as a character trait and is aimless.

SECTIONS (3): The staff is trained to obtain a measure of personal comfort with violence through sharing the burdens and by utilizing small research oriented groups.

PARAGRAPHS (2): Treatment involves a child care facility to remove child from the home for a number of hours a week; group meetings with mandatory attendance for both parents.

MENTION (1): Statistics of this group demonstrated that although most of the families were not in poverty they were having trouble supporting themselves. There is a tendency on the part of the staff to react initially to child abuse with denial or retaliation. The mandatory reporting law of child abuse is of little value because of the limited facilities for constructive intervention or treatment.

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP				1							
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF				4							
TREAT				2							3
LEG CON				1							
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS				1							

CITATION: *Gane, Bruno*
Battered Babies - How Many Do We Miss?
LANCET, June 13, 1970, (1):1286-1287

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Case study which shows how abuse is often hidden or overlooked.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP		4									
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Gardner, John W.*
The Abused Child
MCCALLS, September 1967, 97, 143

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Non-specific emotional appeal by the Secretary of the Interior to recognize the problem of child abuse.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2): (a) Statistics show that at least 10,000 children are abused each year. (b) Mandatory reporting laws in all states. (c) Abusers are often young and emotionally immature (d) Prevention resources should be a general community education program.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

General Public

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP		4									
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF		2									
TREAT											
LEG CON		2									
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN		2									
STATS		2									

CITATION: *Geismar, Ludwig L., et al.*
Factors Associated with Family Disorganization
MARRIAGE AND FAMILY LIVING, November 1963, 479-481

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): A set of variables which measure family disorganization is developed.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO CPS

CITATION: *Gelles, Richard J., et al.*
Toward an Integrated Theory of Intra-family Violence
Paper given at NATIONAL COUNCIL ON FAMILY RELATIONS ANNUAL MEETING, September 24, 1974

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Discussion of beginning phase in developing an integrated theory of intrafamily violence: (1) Description of 13 theories of violence and the relevance of each to intrafamily violence categories of theories--intra-individual, socio-psychological, socio-cultural. (2) Extent of family violence and unique qualities of family as social group necessitate special theory for family violence. (3) Strategies to be taken in theory integration--matrix of 13 theories. (4) Appendix summarizing distinctive contributions of theories to family violence.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Intra-individual theories (psychopathological, alcohol, and drugs) specifically offered as explanations for child abuse (psychopathology of abuser, or being drunk--excuse to beat child). (b) Learning theory specifically relevant to explaining child abuse. (c) Functional theory of violence--child abuse as danger signal to community or as a form of population control. (d) Culture of violence theory--through associations, family members may learn that violence to spouses/children is acceptable.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP	4										
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF	3										
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Gibbons, T. C. N., et al.*
Violent Cruelty to Children
BRITISH JOURNAL OF DELINQUENCY, April 1956, 6:260-277

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Study on characteristics of men and women (total of 39) imprisoned for cruelty to children (mostly abuse; 2 cases of neglect) in Great Britain. Areas explored include family history of offenders, psychodynamics of offenders, school, work, criminal records, mental and physical health, intelligence levels, relevance of alcohol, characteristics of children, social and psychological factors.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Statistics on study. (b) Police and/or N.S.P.C.C. received initial complaint, usually from the mother herself (50% of cases).

PARAGRAPHS (2): Recommendation that all cases be remanded for investigation before court decision so that needs of family as a whole could be considered.

MENTION (1): (a) Violent parents need concentrated social work, often directed at whole family; workers need some authority to work effectively with families. (b) NSPCC used "women visitors" to take over day-to-day care of families in neglect cases. (c) Difference between abuse and neglect cases: in former, children are seldom neglected and parents are less cooperative.

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP	2										
IN COM	3										
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF	4										
TREAT	1										
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER	1										
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS	3										

CITATION: *Gil, David G.*
A Holistic Perspective on Child Abuse and Its Prevention
AMERICAN JOURNAL OF ORTHOPSYCHIATRY (In Press; to be published April/June 1975)

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): The author rejects "fragmentary" approaches to child abuse in favor of a "holistic" approach, using the concepts of "levels of manifestation," and "levels of causation" to look at abuse. Abuse is defined as "inflicted deficits between the rights and actual circumstances of children."

SECTIONS (3): (a) Child abuse is seen as caused by a non-egalitarian society which implies competitiveness and the use of force at governmental, institutional, and familial levels. (b) Prevention of child abuse involves a removal of all non-egalitarian policies. (c) Suggestions for research include examination of egalitarian communities, occurrence of child abuse, and experimentation with alternative lifestyles.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP		4									
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF		3									
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN		3									
STATS											

CITATION: *Gil, David G.*
Physical Abuse of Children
PEDIATRICS, March 1970, 45:510-511

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Letter commenting on Dr. Fontana's paper. Gil points out that child abuse is really epidemiologic. We approve physical abuse. He criticizes Fontana for not removing it from a clinical perspective and treating it as a pediatric syndrome.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP		4									
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Gil, David G.*
A Socio-Cultural Perspective on Physical Child Abuse
CHILD WELFARE, July 1971, 50(7):389-395

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Discussion of child abuse in socio-cultural terms and good recommendations for preventive measures.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1): (a) Caffey's identification of physical abuse through x-rays. (b) No legal protection for children against physical attack--denial of Fourteenth Amendment.

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists
Social Workers

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF				4						1	
TREAT											
LEG CON				1							
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN				4							
STATS											

CITATION: *Gil, David G.*
Violence Against Children
JOURNAL OF MARRIAGE AND THE FAMILY, November 1971, 33(4):637-648

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Analysis of findings from nationwide survey on abuse in years 1967-1968 involving almost 13,000 incidents. Author discusses scope of child abuse problem, characteristics of legally-reported abused children, characteristics of families of abused children, incidents and surrounding circumstances, official actions following abuse. Presents a typology of child abuse which notes 7 particular underlying factors of physical child abuse. Author also provides conceptual model of physical child abuse related to societal issues, i.e. culturally sanctioned use of physical force in child rearing, differences in child rearing patterns among social strata and ethnic groups, etc.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Statistics (figures and tables) on physical abuse in U.S. (b) Implications for social policy and prevention strategies, e.g. outlaw use of corporal punishment in all institutions, elimination of poverty and structural social inequalities, and provision of comprehensive social services for all families.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1): Intervention at societal rather than individual level is more effective. Legislation on reporting laws instituted without adequate understanding of dynamics of child abuse. No clearly effective strategies for prevention and treatment were incorporated into laws. Such laws not expected to have much impact on incidence rates.

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF		4									
TREAT											
LEG CON		1									
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN		3									
STATS		3									

CITATION: *Gil, David G.*
Violence Against Children
PEDIATRICS, April 1972, 49:641

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Gil's retort to Newberg that his review misrepresents Gil's study. His study is representative and is sufficient to derive hypothesis.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP		4									
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Gil, David G., et al.*
Public Knowledge, Attitudes and Opinions about Physical Child Abuse in the U.S.
CHILD WELFARE, July 1969, 48(7):395-426

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Discussion of Brandeis University survey (administered by NORC) to determine general public's knowledge, attitudes and opinions on child abuse and related issues (includes statistical information).

SECTIONS (3): (a) Statistical information on general knowledge of child protective agencies. (b) Extrapolating the scope of child abuse incidents in the U.S.

PARAGRAPHS (2): Ignorance of resources suggests that child protective agencies should use mass media to increase recognition of their services.

MENTION (1): (a) Attitudes towards removing abused child from home. (b) Prevention of abuse through routine counseling of prospective parents. (c) Reporting laws passed in every state by June 1967 (U. S. Children's Bureau Info.).

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists
Social Workers

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP		4									
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON		1									
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN		1									
STATS											

CITATION: *Gill, Thomas P.*
The Legal Nature of Neglect
NATIONAL PROBATION AND PAROLE ASSOCIATION JOURANL, January 1960, 6(1):1-16

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): A discussion of the legal borders of neglect, specifically in terms of moral neglect, custody conflicts, medical neglect, educational neglect. Upon finding neglect, disposition of case must be in terms of "best interests of child"--discussion follows.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Emotional neglect--only Minnesota has legislation covering it specifically. Author argues the law is inconsistent in custody cases in arguing that gift of parental love is important but that witholding love is not harmful; need to include this in statutes. (b) Historical background to founding juvenile court; authority based in doctrine of parents' rights. (c) Discussion of court's power.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists
Lawyers

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON			4				3				
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Gillespie, Robert W.*
The Battered Child Syndrome: Thermal and Caustic Manifestations
JOURNAL OF TRAUMA, 1965, 5(4):523-533

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Although the exact frequency of thermal injuries in child abuse is unknown, they are a common indicator, especially if frequent and located in such a way anatomically as to make self-infliction unlikely. Several other indicators are mentioned.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Families with problems of alcoholism, psychosis, and unwanted children along with the child's minor behavior or enuresis problems are characteristic of child abuse; (b) Legislation about reporting, immunity, and indictment in the 50 states is seen as more protective of animals than children.

PARAGRAPHS (2): (a) Case histories depict the need for early detection of signs of abuse; (b) Historical attitudes toward children are reflected in lack of legal protection against abuse dating from the Romans to Teddy Roosevelt.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP				2							
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC				4							
PRB DEF	3										
TREAT											
LEG CON	3									2	
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Gillies, C. L., et al.*
Fracture of the Tibia in Spina Bifida Vera, Report of Two Cases
RADIOLOGY, 1938, 31:621-23

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): The authors present two cases that demonstrate a complicating factor in the diagnosis of fracture of the tibia--sensory impairment in the lower extremities associated with spina bifida vera.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Radiologists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO CPS

CITATION: *Giovannoni, Jeanne M.*
Parental Mistreatment: Perpetrators and Victims
JOURNAL OF MARRIAGE AND THE FAMILY, Nov. 1971, 649-657

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Etiology of problem of abuse/neglect in societal rather than familial terms.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Characteristics of abusive/neglectful parents as determined from 3 research studies; (b) Society's mistreatment of children historically.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1): Options of juvenile court in handling abuse/neglect cases.

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists;
Social Workers

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF	4									3	
TREAT											
LEG CON	1										
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Giovannoni, Jeanne M.*
Research in Child Abuse: A Way of Seeing is a Way of Not Seeing
Paper presented to National Symposium on Child Abuse, Chicago, 1974

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): General discussion of state of child abuse research in comparison to that of juvenile delinquency and mental illness research.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1): Necessity to gear research toward what works more than why it works.

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP	4										
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Giovannoni, Jeanne M., et al.*
A Study of Parental Adequacy in Families of Child Neglect Among the Poor: Three Ethnic Groups
CHILD WELFARE, April, 1970, 49(4):196

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Description of parameters which distinguish neglectful and adequate mothers among poor families (Black, Caucasian, and Spanish-speaking).

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1): Supportive child rearing services essential to prevention.

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists;
Welfare Workers

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF			4								
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN			1								
STATS											

CITATION: *Glaser, Helen H., et al.*
Physical and Psychological Development of Children with Early Failure to Thrive
JOURNAL OF PEDIATRICS, Nov. 1968, 73(5):690-8

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Failure to thrive may be connected with emotional neglect, however 1/3 of the families had no detectable evidence of physical, emotional, or psychological abnormalities. Many of the symptoms and problems of non-thriving children are included.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Follow-up: Showed 1/3 of families with social pathology and 40 out of 50 of the study showed a substantial incidence of continued growth defects, both in height and weight. Children from stable home environments recovered spontaneously.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists;
Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO CPS

CITATION: *Gluckman, L. K.*
Cruelty to Children
NEW ZEALAND MEDICAL JOURNAL, 1968, 67:155-9

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): A differential diagnosis of child abuse can be made by determining whether the abuser has organic brain disease, ignorance, psychoneurosis, personality structure disorder, psychosis, attitudinal problems, sadism, organic disease, psychiatric disorder, cluster disorder.

SECTIONS (3): Historical parent-child relationship can be recapitulated in conqueror/conquered relationship.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1): New Zealand protects children legally while ancient Greece, modern Polynesia, India, and China used infanticide as a means of disposing of children.

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP										3	
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF				4							
TREAT											
LEG CON				1						1	
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Godfrey, Joseph D.*
Trauma in Children
JOURNAL OF BONE AND JOINT SURGERY, 1964, 46:422-47

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Treatment of various bone and joint injuries in children is discussed.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO CPS

CITATION: *Goldberg, H. L.*
Social Work and Law
CHILDREN, Sept. - Oct. 1960, 7(5):167-71

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Social workers must be aware of legal problems and the law as it affects most areas of social work.

SECTIONS (3): (a) The problem of disclosing confidential material in court hearings; (b) The usefulness of social data in the judicial process; (c) What steps social workers can take to promote needed legislation in area of family law.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists; Social Workers

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON			4								
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Goldfarb, W.*
Psychological Privation in Infancy and Subsequent Adjustment
AMERICAN JOURNAL OF ORTHOPSYCHIATRY, 1945, 15:247-55

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Authors report the results of a controlled investigation comparing children who were raised in institutions and transferred to foster care with children who remained institutionalized.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Effects of institutionalization on intellectual, cognitive, behavioral, and emotional development. Hyperactivity, affect hunger, poor conceptual organization are among symptomology discussed; (b) Authors compare the differences between the dependent child and the rejected child.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1): A table of statistics on the differences between IQ's in the pre- and post-foster care situations.

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP	3										
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Goldney, R. D.*
Abusing Parents: Legal and Therapeutic Aspects
MEDICAL JOURNAL OF AUSTRALIA, Sept. 9, 1972, 2(11):597-600

MAIN EMPHASIS (4):

SECTIONS (3): (a) In abusing parents, psychiatric disability runs the whole gamut from mental retardation to psychoses, from neurosis to personality disorders; (b) Existing laws force many therapists to come to a pseudo-legal compromise; (c) Treatment should follow the psychiatric lines--physical methods, psychotherapy, and social manipulation; (d) Initial complaint should be made to social service agencies and, when possible, reporting should be terminated if the problem can be worked through without it.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM		3									
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF		3									
TREAT		3									
LEG CON		3									
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Golub, Sharon*
The Battered Child: What the Nurse Can Do
RN, 1968, 31:42-5

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): A discussion of the nurse's role in dealing with child abuse and neglect; characteristics of parents which are helpful in diagnosing the problem, and characteristics of children who have been abused or neglected.

SECTIONS (3): (a) The nurse's key role in treatment of abused/neglected child; providing bodily contact and attention when child is ready; (b) Nurse can prevent abuse/neglect through early diagnosis of probability, providing education in child care, and support to parents.

PARAGRAPHS (2): (a) Physical evidence that child has been abused; (b) Nurse must report suspicion; upon reporting suspicion of abuse/neglect, legal authority will investigate, juvenile court may remove child from home.

MENTION (1): Statistics on suspected cases in New York rose between 1966-70. Recommends establishing registry in N.Y. State to encourage physicians to report cases where legal evidence not strong enough to allow investigation.

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM	1										
IN INT											
INDIC				2							
PRB DEF	4										
TREAT	3										
LEG CON	2										
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN	3										
STATS	1										

CITATION: *Goode, W. J.*
Force and Violence in the Family
JOURNAL OF MARRIAGE AND THE FAMILY, Nov., 1971, 33(4):624-36

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): A theoretical discussion of the role force and threat of force play in the family, focusing on the deterrent value of force and the outside support of the use of force which comes from the state, community, and friends.

SECTIONS (3): (a) The role of force in socialization is discussed and illustrated by some cross-cultural comparisons with Japan; (b) The author examines assault, murder, and child abuse from the perspective of exchange theory.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF				4							
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Gordon, Henrietta L.*
Emotional Neglect
CHILD WELFARE, Feb. 1959, 24-27

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): General appeal for court action on emotional neglect as well as physical abuse/neglect.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Treatment approach generally used in neglect cases; (b) Defining emotional neglect.

PARAGRAPHS (2): Defining problem and treatment in terms of community neglect.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists;
CPS Workers, Social Workers

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF							3				
TREAT			3								
LEG CON							4				
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Gottlieb, Werner*
Mutual Goals and Goal Setting in Casework
SOCIAL CASEWORK, Oct., 1967, 47(8);471-7

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Suggestions are made that social casework consist of mutually agreed-upon goal-directed activities.

SECTIONS (3): A case of parenting difficulties is reported.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1)

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO CPS

CITATION: *Grantmyre, Edward B.*
Trauma X - Wednesday's Child
THE NOVA SCOTIA MEDICAL BULLETIN, Feb. 1973, 52:29-31

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): There is no main emphasis.

SECTIONS (3): Kempe's indicators of abuse are listed.

PARAGRAPHS (2): (a) Estimates of abuse in Canada (90% of abusers being mothers) and other statistics are given; (b) Immediate treatment should consist of removing the child from the home for hospitalization while Children's Aid Society plans further treatment; (c) Higher SES abusers can better afford legal counsel.

MENTION (1): Prevention via contraception, smaller families, and day care centers is seen as plausible.

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC	3										
PRB DEF											
TREAT	2										
LEG CON	2										
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN	1										
STATS	2										

CITATION: *Gray, Jane*
Hospital-Based Battered Child Team
HOSPITALS, JAHA, Feb., 1973, 47:50-2

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Describes a hospital-based team approach for handling child abuse cases--team co-codinator assures communication between all professionals.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Indications of abuse: vague or discrepant history; delay in seeking medical attention; x-rays revealing old fractures; parents' unrealistic view of child; (b) Joint meeting to determine whether case is abuse and needs reporting.

PARAGRAPHS (2): (a) Need to design mechanism to arrange for immediate court order; (b) Colorado's special report form for hospital personnel; other evaluations (psychiatrist, social worker, nurse, etc.) made available to welfare department; (c) Hospital has task of providing follow-up services when child discharged until other arrangements can be made; (d) Each case a teaching tool for prevention--may identify typical characteristics of abusive parent.

MENTION (1): (a) Hospitalization of child provides safety for child, gives overwhelmed parents respite, enables professionals to complete diagnosis; (b) M.D. should take sympathetic approach in interviewing parents.

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM				3							
IN INT				1							
INDIC				3							
PRB DEF											
TREAT				4							
LEG CON				2							
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW				2							
PREVEN				2							
STATS											

CITATION: *Green, Morris, et al.*
Reactions to the Threatened Loss of a Child: A Vulnerable Child Syndrome
(Pediatric Management of the Dying Child, Part III)
PEDIATRICS, July, 1964, 58-66

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Not related to child abuse/neglect: "vulnerable child syndrome" study suggesting relationship between parental fears of child's death and child's disturbance.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists;
Psychiatrists, Physicians

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO CPS

CITATION: *Green, Orville C.*
Sizing Up the Small Child
POSTGRADUATE MEDICINE, October, 1971, 50:103-109

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Case histories of children treated in a growth clinic are presented.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2): (a) Two cases of abuse or neglect responded to foster care by physical growth; (b) Dwarfism and pituitary insufficiency are secondary to emotional deprivation.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP				2		2					
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC			2								
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Gregg, Grace S.*
Infant Trauma
AMERICAN FAMILY PHYSICIAN, May 1971, 3:101-105

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Physician's role and responsibility in analyzing the environmental factors which led to the infant's injury.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Indicators of abuse/neglect; (b) Problem definition - whether generalized abuse represents temporary disequilibrium or pervasive family deterioration; (c) Treatment - course of action in abuse/neglect.

PARAGRAPHS (2): (a) Non-specific - data of incidents of infant trauma; (b) Non-specific - training related.

MENTION (1): Legal considerations.

TARGET POPULATION:

Physicians

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP	2										2
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC	3			4							
PRB DEF	3			4							
TREAT	3										
LEG CON	1										
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Gregg, Grace*
Physician, Child Abuse Reporting Laws and Injured Child
CLINICAL PEDIATRICS, Dec. 1968, 7(2):720-725

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Presents a comprehensive approach for the examining physician to detect any evidence of child abuse.

SECTIONS (3): Legally - physicians are bound by law to report.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC		4									
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON										3	
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Gregg, Grace S., et al.*
Infant Injuries: Accident or Abuse
PEDIATRICS, Sept. 1969, 44(3):434-439

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Research study finding that abused children tend to be more severely injured, with more serious sequelae and developmental retardation; child's ordinal position, family density and stress are the most important determinants.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists;
Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF				4							
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Griffiths, Alan L.*
Fatigue Fracture of the Fibula in Childhood
ARCHIVES OF DISEASE IN CHILDHOOD, 1952, 27:552-57

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Fatigue fractures can occur in children who undergo recurrent stress as produced by jumping and skipping. Badly worn shoes may predispose to the development of fatigue fractures. Eight case reports presented and discussed. Fatigue fractures distinguished from traumatic fractures.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO CPS

CITATION: *Griffiths, D., et al.*
Multiple Epiphysial Injuries in Babies ("Battered Baby" Syndrome)
BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, Dec. 21, 1963, 4:1558-61

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Multiple epiphysial injury as indication of battered baby syndrome; x-ray appearances of this form of trauma; unexplained fractures as indications of abuse. Case histories to illustrate.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Differential diagnosis from x-rays can distinguish abuse from other possible causes (e.g., scurvy): (b) In injuries through violence denial by parents is to be expected.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1): Only reference to infant trauma in non-specialized British Journal was in 1888--references related solely in specialized journal and in America.

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists
Physicians

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP				4							
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC				4							
PRB DEF				3						1	
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Grislain, J. R., et al.*
Medical Consequences of Cruelty to Children (Article in French, Summary in English)
ANNALS OF PEDIATRICS, June-July, 1968, 15:438

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Clues to diagnosis of abuse include: association of bruises and fractures, evidence of old lesions, child's and family's behavior, favorable course of stay in hospital.

SECTIONS (3): Physician still ill-informed about problem; most common victims of abuse are very young children.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC		4									
PRB DEF		3									
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Grislain, J. R., et al.*
Social and Legal Problems Raised by Cruelty to Children
ANNALS OF PEDIATRICS, June-July, 1968, 15:440-48

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Abstract of an article.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1): (a) New French child protection laws (1958, 1959) are excellent if enforced; (b) Physicians must detect injury and various administrations must cooperate to deal with it; (c) Elimination of socio-economic circumstances which foster cruelty could eliminate abuse in time.

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP	4										
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT	1										
LEG CON	1										
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN	1										
STATS											

CITATION: *Guarnaschelli, Frederich, et al.*
Fallen Fontanelle. A Variant of the Battered Child Syndrome
JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOC., Dec. 18, 1972, 222:1545-46

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Possibility of Mexican-American folk practice (dipping child with sunken fontanelles into boiling water) causing subdural hematoma

SECTIONS (3): (a) Case report; (b) Folk practice in disease.

PARAGRAPHS (2): (a) Frequency of folk practice in USA; (b) Whiplash injuries.

MENTION (1): Questions if subdural hematoma as a result of folk practice is widespread.

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists;
Physicians

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC				4							
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Gunn, Alexander D.*
Wounds of Violence
NURSING TIMES, May 5, 1967, 63:590-2

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): The law involving wounding is clear. Types of wounds are defined.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2): (a) The importance of recording the wound is emphasized because after the wound heals, this evidence will be available; (b) The best indicators are the actual bruises and x-rays which demonstrate the recent and old fractures.

MENTION (1): "Battered baby" defined as a collection of symptoms and signs occurring in children who have suffered repeated injuries.

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists;
Nurses

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM				2							
IN INT											
INDIC				2							
PRB DEF				1							
TREAT											
LEG CON				4							
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Guthkelch, A. N.*
Infantile Subdural Hematoma and its Relationship to Whiplash Injuries
BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, May 22, 1971, 2:430-431

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Author suggests in some cases repeated acceleration/deceleration rather than direct violence is the cause of the hemorrhage.

SECTIONS (3): Case reports are used to illustrate the author's hypothesis.

PARAGRAPHS (2): Statistics on the incidence of subdural hemorrhage are included.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP				3							
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF				4							
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS				2							

CITATION: *Guttmacher, Alan F.*
Unwanted Pregnancy: A Challenge to Mental Health
MENTAL HYGIENE, Oct. 1967

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Unwanted pregnancies adversely affect mental health--emotional appeal to support Planned Parenthood.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Unwanted child can be victim of battered child syndrome; (b) Effects of increasing density of population on mental health (Dr. John B. Calhemie's study with rats).

PARAGRAPHS (2): Adelsais "nutritionally suffered child"--Abuse by starvation.

MENTION (1): X-ray indications of abuse - Caffey's work, Silverman's work.

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP	4										
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC				1							
PRB DEF	3				2						
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Gwinn, John L., et al.*
Roentgenographic Manifestations of Unsuspected Trauma in Infancy
JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOC., June 17, 1961, 176(11):926-929

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Characteristic roentgenological features include subperiosteal calcification, and "squaring" of the ends of long bones along with soft tissue injury, etc.

SECTIONS (3): A case is given.

PARAGRAPHS (2): Reliable history is difficult to obtain. The syndrome frequently results in permanent damage or death.

MENTION (1): (a) The only certain safeguard is removal of the infant from the damaging environment; (b) Legal action is often missed.

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP				3							
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC				4							
PRB DEF				2							
TREAT				1							
LEG CON				1							
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Gyepes, Michael, et al.*
Metaphyseal and Physeal Injuries in Children with Spina Bifida and Meningomyeloceles
AMERICAN JOURNAL OF ROENTGENOLOGY, 1965, 95:168-77

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Children with spina bifida and meningomyelocele who are not fully paralyzed are more prone to suffer injuries resulting in metaphyseal and physeal injuries to the lower extremities. Trauma is the main cause.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1): Battering of children is one of the traumas which brings about these symptoms.

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF				1							
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Haas, L.*
Injured Baby
BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, Sept. 11, 1956, 645

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Case study demonstrating injury done post-natally.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2): Subdural hematoma is often the first indication in the syndrome of multiple epiphyseal injuries.

MENTION (1): States that post-natal trauma including deliberate injuries account for three times as many cases as birth trauma.

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP				4							
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC				2							
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Hall, Marian*
The Right to Live
NURSING OUTLOOK, 1967, 15:63-5

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Child abusers present many common characteristics, with emotional immaturity the most outstanding, followed by parental abuse in their childhood, alcohol, etc. Abused children are often illegitimate, cry a lot, and fail to live up to parental expectations.

SECTIONS (3): Historically, parents' rights have not been questioned, but abuse is as old as mankind.

PARAGRAPHS (2): (a) Legal--mandatory laws granting immunity; (b) Statistics demonstrate abuse is repeated; (c) Lack of maternal attention, physical injuries, and emotional immaturity are indicators.

MENTION (1): Reporting varies from state to state.

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists;
Nurses

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM				1							
IN INT				2							
INDIC											
PRB DEF				4						3	
TREAT											
LEG CON				2							
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS				2							

CITATION: *Haller, J. Alex, et al.*
Trauma Workshop Report: Trauma in Children
JOURNAL OF TRAUMA, Nov., 1970, 10(11):1052-4

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Discussion of trauma in children (not physical abuse) including unusual responses of young children to trauma, children's unique types of injuries, need to transport quickly to hospital because of limited reserves in small children; special training centers for children essential for optimal care. Some needed areas of research are identified.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO CPS

CITATION: *Hamlin, Hannibal*
Subgaleal Hematoma Caused by Hair-Pull
JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, April 22, 1968, 204(4): 339

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Hair-pulling can cause subgaleal hematoma by inducing scalp and calvarial separation at the aponeurotic junction.

SECTIONS (3): Case study of hair-pulling was given which describe the findings of the medical examination.

PARAGRAPHS (2): The author also points out that physicians are required to report suspected child abuse and since there have been few convictions, better clinical documentation is needed.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP				3							
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC				4							
PRB DEF				4							
TREAT											
LEG CON				2							
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Hammell, Charlotte J.*
Preserving Family Life for Children
CHILD WELFARE, Dec. 1969, 48(10):591-594

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Parents' needs must be recognized. Knowing those who are emotionally immature or ill and those who can carry the role with help is of prime importance for treatment.

SECTIONS (3): Case studies reveal the parental difficulties that create child neglect and abuse.

PARAGRAPHS (2): Ancillary service - homemakers often can provide support for the parents in caring for their children.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP	3										
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF	4										
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER	2										
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Hansen, Richard H.*
Doctors, Lawyers and the Battered Child Law
JOURNAL OF TRAUMA, Nov., 1966, 5(6):826-30

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): A discussion of U.S. abuse-reporting laws and recommendations as to what should be adopted generally by all states; e.g., should cover disabled and incompetent as well as children. Any person should be required to report, not just M.D.s, legal; immunity should be provided to reporter; privileged communication right should be waived; penalties for failure to report; report should be made to Children's Division of Public Welfare.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2): (a) Sample reporting form, State of Illinois; (b) Dr. Robert W. Gillespie comments on above problem.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP				2							
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF				2							
TREAT											
LEG CON				4							
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Hansen, Richard*
Legal Implications of the Battered Child Syndrome
NEBRASKA STATE MEDICAL JOURNAL, Dec., 1965, 50:595-7

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Discussion of new legislation in Nebraska which focused on two problems: (1) reporting child abuse; and (2) subsequent legal action to protect welfare of child. New Laws require reporting of "willfully inflicted severe physical injury" on any child, incompetent person, or disabled person. Also, the report becomes privileged communication, thus protecting the reporter. But the right to privileged communication between professional and client is waived.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists
Lawyers

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON				4							
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Harcourt, Brian, et al.*
Ophthalmic Manifestations of the Battered Baby Syndrome
BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, Aug. 14, 1971, 3:398-401

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Case studies of battered babies who have ocular manifestations; eight of them suffered permanent impairment and ten had extensive intra-ocular hemorrhage

SECTIONS (3): The medical findings involved in these injuries are presented.

PARAGRAPHS (2): Considerations: age and general condition of child; evidence of injury at other times, disproportionate amount of soft tissue; inadequate history, and multiple admissions.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP				4							
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC				2							
PRB DEF				2							
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

322

CITATION: *Harder, Thiger*
The Psychopathology of Infanticide
ACTA PSYCHIATRICA SCANDINAVICA, July 2, 1966, 43(2):196-245

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): A study of 19 child slayers shows a predominance of young overburdened parents (usually mothers), financial difficulties, feelings of self-reproach, and premeditation among persons who kill their children. Men often kill their wives also, and women often attempt suicide after slaying a child. The motive of saving the child by killing it is rejected.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Histories and psychodynamics of 19 cases are discussed; (b) A few Danish studies of infanticide have been made. They report prolonged depression among mothers, and a lack of emotional depth among fathers who slay children. (c) Several statistics of occurrance of infanticide and related factors are given.

PARAGRAPHS (2): (a) In ancient times infanticide was a parental right; later became a highly punishable crime; (b) Women are acquitted more frequently than men. Men are considered more vengeful and dangerous to society by the courts.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP				3							
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF				4						3	
TREAT											
LEG CON				2						2	
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS				3							

CITATION: *Hare, Robert D., et al.*
Psychopathy & Autonomic Conditioning
JOURNAL OF ABNORMAL PSYCHOLOGY, 1971, 77(3):223-5

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Psychopaths, in a test to determine whether anticipatory response could be learned, acquire cardiovascular conditioned responses but not electrodermal ones.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO CPS

CITATION: *Harlow, H. F., et al.*
The Effect of Rearing Conditions on Behavior
BULLETIN OF THE MENNINGER CLINIC, Sept. 1962, 196(26):213-24

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Experimentation with rhesus monkey shows that: (1) infants totally isolated for 2 years failed to display appropriate social or sexual behavior when placed for 2 years in joint living cage; (2) 6 months isolation suggests severe but not complete social deficits; (3) partial isolation resulted in behavioral alterations in many and sexual inadequacy in most monkeys; (4) infants raised by live mothers were more advanced in social/sexual behavior than monkeys raised by cloth surrogate methods. The more complete the social deprivation, the more devastating the behavioral effects.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO CPS

CITATION: *Harnett, Arthur L.*
How We Do It
JOURNAL OF SCHOOL HEALTH, Oct. 1971, 425-426

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): (Prevention) Presentation of educational program by high school students to grade school students on child molesting.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Educators
General Public

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN				4							
STATS											

CITATION: *Harper, Fowler V.*
The Physician, The Battered Child, and the Law
PEDIATRICS, June, 1963, 31:899-902

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Discussion of legislation draft requiring physicians to report child abuse, resulting from 1962 Children's Bureau conferences.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1): (a) Doctor as most likely person to be in position to make initial complaint; (b) Doctor as most likely person to identify problem of abuse.

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists;
Physicians

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM				1							
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF				1							
TREAT											
LEG CON				4							
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Harrington, J. A.*
Violence: A Clinical View Point
BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, January 22, 1972, 1:228-231

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): The author reviews various theories of violent or aggressive behavior from psychology, etiology, biology, and neurophysiology, to develop a perspective on violent behavior.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2): The author includes a discussion of battered children.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists
Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP				4							
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF				2							
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Hartley, A. I.*
Identifying the Physically Abused Child
TEXAS MEDICINE, March 1969, 65:50-55

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Report of exploratory study of 20 cases of physically abused children to help physicians differentiate between an accident victim and the victim of physical abuse.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Presents data on injuries to 20 children; (b) Describes age, sex, race, family position, caretaker relationships, etc., of children most likely to be abused; (c) Describes parental attitudes when given diagnosis which are an additional indicator for the physician to confirm child abuse.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1): (a) Historical reference to Kempe and "battered child syndrome."; (b) In Texas, safety of the child and protection of parent from unfounded accusation are primary legal considerations in physician's report.

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists
Physicians

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM				1							
IN INT											
INDIC				4							
PRB DEF				3							
TREAT											
LEG CON				1							
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS				3							

CITATION: *Havens, Leston L.*
Youth Violence and the Nature of Family Life
PSYCHIATRY ANNALS, Feb. 1972, 2(2):18-29

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Recent evidence about child-abuse has forced clinicians to recognize the syndrome of family violence. It is no longer possible to idealize family life.

SECTIONS (3): (a) The dysfunctions in patterns of child rearing characteristic of child abusers; (b) Family contributions to mental illness of children and criminality are discussed; (c) The need for experimentation with alternate family life styles, and emphasis on education and services to preserve family life.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

General Public

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP				4							
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF				3							
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Hawkes, D.*
Crano-cerebral Trauma in Infancy and Childhood
CLINICAL NEUROSURGERY, 1964, 11:66-75

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): The author describes and clarifies the various types of head injuries and the appropriate medical management for them.

SECTIONS (3): Closed head injury without skull fractures, simple fracture of the skull, compound skull fractures, extra cerebral subdural hematoma and the physically abused child are discussed as clarifications of injury.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO CPS

CITATION: *Hazelwood, Arthur L.*
Child Abuse: The Dentist's Role
NEW YORK STATE DENTAL JOURNAL, May, 1970, 36:289-91

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): To alert dentists to problems of abuse. Dentists should report suspected cases.

SECTIONS (3): Social characteristics of abusive families.

PARAGRAPHS (2): (a) physical abuse, a historical phenomenon - 1875 "Mary Ellen" case in N.Y.; (b) laws for protection of animals occurred long before those for children; (c) N.Y.'s reporting law requires health workers and hospitals to report in order to protect child and identify disturbed parent who needs help; (d) why M.D.'s hesitate to report - unfamiliar with problems; litigation fear, effect on practice.

MENTION (1): Signs of abuse: inconsistent history, malnutrition, burns. Steady increase in N.Y. reported cases of abuse -- 1929-1965.

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists
Dentists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP				4							
IN COM				4							
IN INT											
INDIC				1							
PRB DEF				3						2	
TREAT											
LEG CON				2						2	
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Heins, Marilyn*
Child Abuse - Analysis of a Current Epidemic
MICHIGAN MEDICINE, Sept. 1969, 68(17):887-91

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): A study of 164 abused children at Detroit General Hospital since 196[illegible] i.e., large majority of children under 4 years of age, equal number of well cared for as uncared for children; mothers usually the abusers, 43% of abusers under age 20.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Historical perspective on problem of child abuse; (b) Early institutions established to protect children; (c) Michigan reporting law (1969, 1966); (d) Indicators - vague history, condition of children, x-ray evidence; (e) Tables and statistics on child abuse; (f) Follow-up findings of study, e.g., re abuse likely.

PARAGRAPHS (2): Detroit General Hospital does x-rays, alerts social service and home nursing for emergency visits, does not release child from hospital until safety at home is determined.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC				3							
PRB DEF				4						3	
TREAT				2						3	
LEG CON				3							
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW				3							
PREVEN											
STATS				3							

CITATION: *Helfer, Ray*
The Etiology of Child Abuse
PEDIATRICS, April, 1973, 51(4):777-779

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Describing child abuse in terms of: (1) the potential for abuse - parents had disastrous rearing experience themselves, parents isolated and distrustful; non-abusive spouse in some way "permits" other to abuse, parents' confused way of looking at child; (2) special kind of child - may be in fact different or only perceived as different; (3) crisis or series of crises.

SECTIONS (3): Must recognize total situation before abuse occurs; implications for prevention.

PARAGRAPHS (2): Parents Anonymous - self-help group for abusive parents.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists
Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF				4							
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN				3							
STATS											

CITATION: *Helfer, Ray E.*
A Plan for Protection: The Child-Abuse Center
CHILD WELFARE, Nov. 1970, 49(9):486-494

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Child abusers should be treated by first making the home safe and then returning that child to the home.

SECTIONS (3): Child abusers had little mothering as children, have few friends, they isolate their needs, and expect the child to provide mothering.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1): Psychodynamic treatment is not practical in large metropolitan area. Referrals - often by physicians unable to accept the responsibility for the child. The social worker is often not trained to understand the ramifications of child abuse.

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP		1									
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF		3									
TREAT		4									1
LEG CON											
REFER		1									
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Helfer, Ray E., et al.*
The Battered Child Syndrome
ADVANCES IN PEDIATRICS, 1968, 15:9-27

MAIN EMPHASIS (4):

SECTIONS (3): (a) Historical: child abuse has been done to please God as well as a method of rearing; (b) Laws are now being enacted to protect the rights of children. They are mandatory and limit liability; (c) Indicators focus on discrepancies in physical findings, i.e., x-rays, bruises, lacerations, and available history; (d) Abusers present a wide range of personality types and encompass a wide range of child rearing coupled with stresses, i.e., unwanted baby, unemployment, etc.; (e) Case histories are presented at length; (f) In initial interview, physician should be nonjudgmental, tell parents where to receive help, and keep the parents informed; (g) Treatment should be multi-discipline -- social worker, welfare office, police, and school.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1): School personnel should be part of the multi-discipline team.

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists
Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP		3									
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC		3									
PRB DEF		3									
TREAT		3									
LEG CON		3									
REFER											
ANC SER		1									
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Helfer, Ray E. and Gil, David G.*
Physical Abuse of Children
PEDIATRICS, Oct. 1970, 46:651-57

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Unclear criticisms by Helfer of Gil's report (1969) on child abuse; Gil's response in own defense. Concerned with how much abuse occurs in U.S. and whether research should continue to be directed to this problem. Gil's study cited under references.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2): Helfer's estimate of incidence of abuse in U.S. between 30,000 and 50,000 per year.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP	4										
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Henderson, Ronald W.*
Environmental Predictors of Academic Performance of Disadvantaged Mexican-American Children
JOURNAL OF CONSULTING AND CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY, April 1972, 38(2):297

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Results of investigation to determine whether interrelationships between environmental process variables and intellectual performance are stable over time. Scores of 35 children of Spanish-speaking families (who participated in original investigation into interrelationships) suggest predictive relationships between environmental characteristics and performance on reading achievement tests. Implications noted for family counseling and parent education.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO CPS

CITATION: *Henry, C. S.*
Motivation in Non-voluntary Clients
SOCIAL CASEWORK, Feb.-March 1958, 130-138

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): The authors describe a number of techniques and strategies they have developed to overcome problems in casework treatment of "hard to reach" families who are neglecting or abusing their children or whose children have other problems.

SECTIONS (3): Concrete suggestions for interviewing techniques, home interviewing, joint interviews, overcoming anxiety of the social worker to intruding and difficulties in communication are included. Services to be provided children are discussed. The particular problems exhibited in communication with the families is also discussed.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

Target Population:

Behavioral Scientists;
Social Workers

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF	3										
TREAT	4										
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Hepner, R., et al.*
Growth Rate, Nutrition Intake, and "Mothering" as Determinants of Malnutrition in Disadvantaged Children
NUTRITION REVIEWS, Oct., 1971, 29(10):219-23

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): The authors present the results of a study of the factors of growth rate, nutritional intake, and adequacy of mothering and their effects on malnutrition in children. They found that "adequate mothering" is protective to the child under the combined stress of rapid growth and low-quality food intake, and that "inadequate mothering" precipitates malnutrition in the rapidly growing child even with more adequate and more balanced nutrient intake.

SECTIONS (3): Special attention is focused on the factors in family environment that increase the probability of maternal or physical neglect.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP							4				
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF			3								
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Hepworth, Philip*
Looking at Baby Battering: Its Detection and Treatment
CANADIAN WELFARE, 1973, 49(4):13-15, 25

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): (Non-specific) Better organized approach to child abuse.

SECTIONS (3): Indicators/problem definition.

PARAGRAPHS (2): Treatment: Necessity of more options for children removed from home, i.e., residential homes.

MENTION (1): (a) undocumented statistics on scope of abuse; (b) necessity of follow-up to reduce mortality; (c) proposed amendment to Criminal Code of Canada; (d) legal history of Britain's Children Act 1948; (e) "Index of Suspicion" should be used to prevent abuse.

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists (Social Workers), Administrators and Lawmakers

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP		4									
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC		3									
PRB DEF		3									
TREAT		2									
LEG CON		1								1	
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW		1									
PREVEN		1									
STATS		1									

CITATION: *Herre, Ernest A.*
Aggressive Case Worker in a Protective Service Unit
SOCIAL CASEWORK, June 1965, 130-138

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Describes the operation and philosophy of the Milwaukee County Department of Public Welfare's Protective Service.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Authors argue that an aggressive outreach approach is necessary; (b) Describes the origins and development of the Protective Services unit.

PARAGRAPHS (2): (a) Authors argue an optimistic approach is necessary in multi-problem families; (b) The use of a home maker and the integration of public health services as part of treatment are mentioned

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavior Social Workers

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT	4										
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER	2										
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Herre, Ernest A.*
A Community Mobilizes to Protect its Children
PUBLIC WELFARE, April 1965, 93-7

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Description of demonstration project for handling A/N cases in Milwaukee County the "Protective Service Unit." Its functions include: (1) emergency services; (2) long-term treatment responsibility; (3) coordination of community service efforts; (4) consultant to other divisions of Department of Public Welfare. Working philosophy of unit described; basics of their treatment approach includes aggressive outreach.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Brief history of efforts in Milwaukee County to develop protective program for children; (b) Advisory committee of the unit: functions as coordinator between the Unit and the community; (3) Case history presented.

PARAGRAPHS (2): Agencies which receive initial complaints and refer them to the Unit are discussed.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP	3										
IN COM	2										
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT	4										
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Hessel, Samuel J.*
Rights of Parents and Children
NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL OF MEDICINE, July 16, 1970, 283:156-157

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Discusses registration of high risk, abused, or neglected children; and the "guilty 'til proven innocent" attitude toward the parent, which is stigmatizing and hard to prove legally. Daniel S. Rowe defends his prior article.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2): Letter questions provisions for parental information and consent to registry, power of parent to appeal and the focus on lower SES groups who must resort to emergency room treatment rather than private M.D. Rowe responds that intervention is focused on child protection, not prosecution.

MENTION (1): Need for early intervention is presented.

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF	1										
TREAT	2										
LEG CON	4										
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Hick, John F., et al.*
Sudden Infant Death Syndrome and Child Abuse
PEDIATRICS, July 1973, 52:147-48

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Within context of Steinscheider's research on prolonged apnea and the sudden infant death syndrome, John Hick suggests possibility of child abuse was not explored fully. Steinscheider refutes.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP	4										
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Hill, Lewis B.*
Infantile Personalities
American Journal of Psychiatry, Dec. 1952, 102

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): A detailed description of the manifestations of infantile personalities with some consideration given to etiology. In general not specific to abuse/neglect.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1): Many infantile personalities not healthily loved as babies - mother may have been overprotective stemming from her feelings of rejection of the baby.

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists;
Psychiatrists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP						1					
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Hiller, H. G.*
Battered or Not - A reappraisal of Metaphyseal Fragility
AMERICAN JOURNAL OF ROENTGENOLOGY, RADIUM THERAPY AND NUCLEAR MEDICINE
Feb. 1972, 114:241-46

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): **Metaphyseal fragility may not be absolute evidence of physical abuse but rather may be evidence of underlying bone defect. Conclusion of 2 year retrospective study at Royal Children's Hospital (Victoria, Australia), 145 fractures reviewed.**

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2): (a) historical review, 1946, Caffey coined term metaphyseal fragility; Silverman in 1953 connected this phenomenon with physical abuse; (b) radiological diagnosis - epiphysical plate fractures as indication of abuse; (c) bone fragility present in scurvy and rickets which could be cause of fractures rather than trauma.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP				4							
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC				2							
PRB DEF				4						2	
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Hiller, Renate B.*
The Battered Child - A Health Visotor's Point of View
NURSING TIMES, Oct. 2, 1969, 65:1265-66

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Treatment allows parents to verbalize their stresses and strains, emphasizes not placing the child in danger. Describes colleague support for the worker.

SECTIONS (3): Abusers may have any one or a combination of these problems: mothers see babies as rivals; family lives in isolation from rest of community; high expectation of performance.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists;
Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF		3									
TREAT		4									
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Hirschberg, J. Cotter, et al.*
Termination of Residential Treatment of Children
CHILD WELFARE, Oct., 1970, 49(8):443-47

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Residential treatment termination is viewed from the standpoint of the parent who see residential treatment as a means toward helping the child and not a cure.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2): (a) children's anxiety over termination is both inevitable and necessary. Children, no matter how successful the treatment, will feel abandoned; (b) parents must consciously accept the child change; (c) parents feel anger toward the residential staff for the feeling of rejection and abandonment.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists;
Social Workers

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO CPS

CITATION: *Hoffman, Martin*
Power Assertion by the Parent and its Impact on the Child
CHILD DEVELOPMENT, 1960, 31:129-143

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): The use of unqualified power assertion on children leads to hostility, power needs, increased autonomy needs from peers and from permissive authority figures.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO CPS

CITATION: *Hoffman, Martin L., et al.*
Parent Discipline and the Child's Moral Development
JOURNAL OF PERSONALITY AND SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY, 1967, 5:5-57

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Discussion of a study evaluating moral development of 7th grade children. Parental discipline techniques were characterized as: power assertion, love withdrawal, and focusing on consequences of child's actions for others (induction). Advanced moral development was usually associated with infrequent use of power and assertion among middle class sample.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO CPS

CITATION: *Holder, A. R.*
Child Abuse and the Physician
JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Oct. 23, 1972, 222(4):517-18

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): The author reviews recent legal decisions in which medical testimony played a role in conviction and incarceration of child abusers.

SECTIONS (3): Case examples are used to illustrate the trend.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1): Statistics which document that most child abuse victims are infants and high probability they will be killed if intervention does not occur after the first incident.

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Practitioner

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP	3										
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON	4										
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS	1										

CITATION: *Holland, J. G.*
The Influence of Previous Experience and Residual Effects of Deprivation of Hoarding in the Rat
JOURNAL OF COMPARATIVE AND PHYSIOLOGICAL PSYCHOLOGY, 1954, 47:244-7

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Studying the effects of deprivation and prior history on the hoarding behavior of rats in the laboratory situation, the results indicated that prior learning of hoarding behavior significantly increases future hoarding behavior in rats.

SECTIONS (3): The author discusses the instinct vs. learning theories of hoarding behavior. The study is interpreted as supporting learning theories of hoarding.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO CPS

CITATION: *Holmes, S. A., et al.*
Working with the Parent in Child Abuse Cases
SOCIAL CASEWORK, Jan., 1975, 3-12

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): The authors derive their advice on the treatment of abusive parents from a study of an experience with the problem of child abuse. Aspects of treatment discussed are: developing a relationship, defining precipitating factors, understanding rage, parenting the parent, educating the parent, expanding life satisfactions, modifying the parents' behavior, isolation, placement, and agency interrelationships.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Case examples are used to illustrate the points made; (b) Child abuse is defined and the general characteristics of abusive parents are outlined; (c) The article describes how the staff of the agency formed a study group to read texts, study case examples, and discuss how to be effective caseworkers.

PARAGRAPHS (2): The problems encountered in the initial interview are discussed and suggestions made about how to overcome them.

MENTION (1): The classic case of Mary Ellen who was chained to her bed and beaten.

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP				3							
IN COM											
IN INT				2							
INDIC				2							
PRB DEF				4							
TREAT				4							
LEG CON										1	
REFER											
ANC SER				2							
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Holter, Joan C., et al.*
Child Abuse: Early Case Findings in the Emergency Department
PEDIATRICS, July, 1968, 42(1):128-138

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Discussion of two week survey of children under 6 admitted to emergency room for accidents--possibility of early identification of "high risk" population and intervention through services of emergency department (U. of Rochester Medical Center).

SECTIONS (3): (a) Statistics from research study related to suspected abuse cases, accidents from neglect; (b) 7 "accident" case histories, 5 of which were suspected abuse or accidents from neglect; (c) Family situations in suspected abuse and neglect groups; (d) Description/definition of accidents in terms of high risk and low risk.

PARAGRAPHS (2): (a) Physical indications of abuse; (b) Interviewing for "stresses" in family, for history of injuries.

MENTION (1): (a) Necessity of directing emergency department toward preventive/protective services; (b) Public health nurse should routinely visit "high risk" homes--treatment.

TARGET POPULATION:

**Social Workers;
Physicians**

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP	4										
IN COM											
IN INT	2										
INDIC		2									
PRB DEF	3										
TREAT	1										
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN	1										
STATS	3										

CITATION: *Holter, Joan C., et al.*
Principles of Management in Child Abuse Cases
AMERICAN JOURNAL OF ORTHOPSYCHIATRY, Jan., 1968, 38:127

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Child abuse: discussion of team-diagnosis approach at hospital.

SECTIONS (3): (a) New York State Child Abuse Law (July 1, 1964); (b) Treatment--roles of medical social worker as coordinating services, professional case worker; (c) U. of Rochester Medical Center's policy on reporting child abuse; (d) Two cases of child abuse.

PARAGRAPHS (2): Interviewing techniques with abusive parents.

MENTION (1): Fortana's "maltreatment syndrome."

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP		3									
IN COM		3									
IN INT		2									
INDIC											
PRB DEF		4									
TREAT		3									
LEG CON		3									
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Hopkins, Joan*
The Nurse and the Abused Child
NURSING CLINICS OF NORTH AMERICA, Dec., 1970, 5(4):589-98

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Nurses ideally suited to diagnose, prevent, treat the abused child and family.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Characteristics of abusing parents with case illustrations; (b) Prevention--symptoms of potential abusers a nurse can identify; (c) Interviewing techniques with parents; (d) Treatment of abusive parent--teaching child-rearing and mothering.

PARAGRAPHS (2): Team approach helpful in dealing with child abuse.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists;
Nurses

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP	4										
IN COM											
IN INT				3							
INDIC											
PRB DEF				3							
TREAT				3							3
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN				3							
STATS											

CITATION: *Hoshino, George, et al.*
Administrative Discretion in the Implementation of Child Abuse Legislation
CHILD WELFARE, July, 1973, 52(7):414-424

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): That there is a great deal of administrative discretion in the visiting, proposing and implementation of child abuse laws.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1): (a) Newspaper coverage of child abuse gets the ball rolling for action; (b) Investigation is necessary within the first 24 hours of abuse in order to obtain a conviction.

TARGET POPULATION:

General Public;
Social Workers

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP		1									
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON		4									
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Howells, John G.*
The Psychopathologies of Hard-Core Families
AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PSYCHIATRY, April 1966, 122:1159-1164

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): 24 problem families were treated and studied to prove that social problems are a result of individual pathology.

SECTIONS (3): Treatment approaches are suggested, including many choices of psychotherapeutic intervention, day care, and involvement with healthy community role models. (Neglect included).

PARAGRAPHS (2): An overwhelmed mother whose problems had multiple manifestations, including child neglect, was described.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP			1								
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT			2								
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Howells, J. G., et al.*
Separation Experiences and Mental Health
LANCET, Aug. 6, 1955, 285-288

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): A group of neurotic children and a control group of healthy children were found to be very similar regarding separation experiences and the differences were minor. Separation may cause suffering but it does not in most cases lead to mental illness. Separation can be eased by making use of a relative or friend. Deprivation springs most commonly from inadequate parental care.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO CPS

CITATION: *Hudson, P.*
How to Set Up a No-Budget Battered Child Program
JOURNAL OF THE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF NEW JERSEY, June 1973, 70(6):441-42

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): The author describes the beginning efforts of a small group of professionals to publicize the problem of child abuse and to initiate a voluntary coordinating and service resource to children abused by their parents. The major barrier was found to be a reluctance by people to believe in abuse.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF				4							
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Hyman, Clare A.*
I.Q. of Parents of Battered Babies
BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, Dec. 22, 1973, 4:739

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Abusing mothers are not subnormal in overall intelligence but do score low in verbal ability, due to withdrawal.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF		4									
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Illinois Medical Journal*
Report Suspected Child Abuse
ILLINOIS MEDICAL JOURNAL, June, 1972, 587

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Reporting law requires report of abuse or death due to abuse within 24 hours and grants immunity to the reporter.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2): Reported abuse is up but number of deaths is lower. This may reflect better reporting and protection.

MENTION (1): (a) The department of children and family services is required to investigate, offer protection, and provide rehabilitation; (b) Reporting is essential since there is the potential of abuse of other children in families with one reportedly abused child.

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM				4							
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF				1							
TREAT				1							
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS				2							

CITATION: *Ingraham, Franc D., et al.*
Subdural Hematoma in Infancy and Childhood
JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOC., 1939, 112(3):198-204

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Case studies which depict intracranial hemorrhage with formation of subdural hematomas. Conditions occur more frequently in the undernourished, and in the majority of instances there is trauma. A wide variety of neurological treatments are offered.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO CPS

CITATION: *Ireland, William H.*
A Registry on Child Abuse
CHILDREN, May-June, 1966, 13(3):113-115

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): A central registry on child abuse can provide data useful in designing effective methods of control.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2): (a) Reference to Illinois Child Abuse Act 1965 setting up central registry; (b) Statistics from first 9 months of operation in Illinois.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM	4										
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON	2										
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS	2										

CITATION: *Irvine, May*
Communication and Relationship in Social Casework
SOCIAL CASEWORK, January, 1955

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): General discussion of communication in terms of developing a relationship between client and worker and in terms of the ordering process (i.e., form and order) of that relationship, i.e., shaping and ordering the client's flow of experience.

SECTIONS (3): (a) relating to clients; (b) relating to informants, i.e., third party whose help is sought to understanding client; (c) relating to the social work student; (d) relevance for protective services; (e) use of interpretation and the professional's relationship role in changing client's attitudes.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP	4										
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Isaacs, Jacob L.*
The Law and the Abused and Neglected Child
PEDIATRICS, April, 1973, 51(11):783-9

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Discussion of New York reporting laws and the Child Protective Proceedings (Family Court Act) which provides for processing of abuse/neglect cases on a civil basis. (a) medical professionals, social workers, school personnel required to report suspected cases - not subject to liability if acting in good faith. (b) Abuse/neglect joined in single proceeding; petition starts proceeding; abuse cases heard in separate part of Family Court; lawyer appointed to represent child; 2 stages: fact finding and dispositional, law of evidence changed.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Penal law: abuser subject to prosecution but criminal sanction ineffective in preventing abuse or protecting child while legal proceedings pending; (b) 1969 law ruling that if person uses drugs = prima facie evidence of neglect.

PARAGRAPHS (2): By law: initial complaint to City Department of Social Services but medical personnel can notify designated person in hospital - oral report followed by written report in 48 hours.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Lawyers
Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM	2										
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON	4										
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Isaacs, Susanna*
Emotional Problems in Childhood and Adolescence: Neglect, Cruelty, and Battering
BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, 1972, 3:224-226

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): The author argues that an unemotional, non-accusing non-punishing approach to the problem of child abuse is warranted and desirable at the present time.

SECTIONS (3): The author discusses the personality disorder that leads to abuse of children.

PARAGRAPHS (2): Clues in the diagnosis of abuse are mentioned.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC	2										
PRB DEF	3										
TREAT	4										
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Isaacs, Susanna*
Physical Ill-Treatment of Children
LANCET, Jan., 6, 1968, 1:37-8

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Case studies which show that maltreatment is often a result of long-standing emotional problems within the family and the child.

SECTIONS (3): Treatment - involves psychotherapy; includes child abusers, temporary separation, emergency numbers.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1): Statistics: depicts age and type of injury involved.

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP				4							
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT				3							
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Isaacson, Edward K.*
The Emotionally Battered Child
PEDIATRICS, 1966, 523

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): An appeal to "tune in" on emotional battering of the child.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists; Physicians

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP						4					
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Jackson, Graham*
Child Abuse Syndrome: The Cases We Miss
BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, June, 24, 1972, 2:756-7

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Report on random survey of 100 case records of two British hospitals--18 cases of probable child abuse turned up. Indications of abuse were: children all under age 2, defaults on follow-up appointments, delay in going to hospital, discrepancy between clinical findings and parents' history, possibility of victim being unwanted. Findings suggest incomplete diagnostic procedures in hospitals and probable lack of awareness of signs of abuse among hospital personnel.

SECTIONS (3): Charts and tables.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC	4										
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS	3										

CITATION: *Jacobucci, L.*
Casework Treatment of the Neglectful Mother
SOCIAL CASEWORK, April, 1965, 221-226

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): The author provides a number of suggestions as to the role of the case worker in treatment of the neglectful mother, including providing her with maternal care when possible.

SECTIONS (3): The characteristics of the mother as they relate to implications for case work approach and treatment.

PARAGRAPHS (2): Homemaker services are suggested as a useful supplement to case work.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists;
Social Workers

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF			3								
TREAT			4								
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER			2								
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Jacoby, Arthur, P.*
Transition to Parenthood: A Reassessment
JOURNAL OF MARRIAGE AND THE FAMILY, Nov., 1969, 720-727

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Not directly related to child abuse/neglect. Discussion of discrepancy in research results of "parenthood as a crisis" studies.

SECTIONS (3): Social class as significant variable in degree of crisis upon accession to parenthood.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists; Sociologists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO CPS

CITATION: *Jacobziner, Harold*
Rescuing the Battered Child
AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING, June, 1964, 64:92-97

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Reports of child abuse and neglect from hospitals around the country. Case studies are also given.

SECTIONS (3): Problem def. - Abuses, harm, social breakdown, family disorganization, and an unhealthy emotional involvement. Some have legal problems, are alcoholics and are impulsive.

PARAGRAPHS (2): Indicators are lack of concern about injury, treatment and prognosis.

MENTION (1): Historically, Caffey first reported injuries in 1952.

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP	4										
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC	2										
PRB DEF	3										
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Jaffee, Lester, et al.*
Verbal Inaccessibility in Young Adolescents Showing Delinquent Trends
JOURNAL OF HEALTH AND HUMAN BEHAVIOR, 1962, 3:105-11

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Discussion of study to test hypothesis that there is an inverse relationship between verbal accessibility (child's readiness to express his most important attitudes and feelings directly in verbal communication) and delinquency proneness. 279 adolescent boys (average age: 13.5), black and white, were subjects. Three instruments of measurement used: inaccessibility scale, reported verbal accessibility, affect-pull technique. Results uniformly supported hypothesis.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO CPS

CITATION: *James, Joseph Jr.*
Child Neglect and Abuse
MARYLAND STATE MEDICAL JOURNAL, July, 1972, 21:64-65

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): The social service department is legally designated as the agency to whom reports should be made. Should the child be in a clearly dangerous situation, police should be notified.

SECTIONS (3): Reporting statutes have been revised to define abuse and neglect and to establish cooperation between Juvenile Court and the Department of Social Services.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1): The Department of Social Services provides homemaker services and emergency or long term foster care.

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM	4										
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT	1										
LEG CON	3										
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Jenkins, Richard L.*
The Psychopathic or Antisocial Personality
JOURNAL OF NERVOUS AND MENTAL DISORDERS, 1960, 131:318-334

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): A discussion of the nature of a psychopathic personality, the etiology of development of such a personality (e.g., failure in early years to establish positive emotional rapport with another person, confusing training situation of children, organic factors), prevention and treatment.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO CPS

CITATION: *Jenkins, Richard L., et al.*
Interrupting the Family Cycle of Violence
JOURNAL OF IOWA MEDICAL SOCIETY, Feb., 1970, 60(2):85-89

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Discussion of case history and treatment of abused child who abused two babies.

SECTIONS (3): Elements of the family picture of child abuse--abused child abuses other children.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1): 1965 Iowa legislature regarding reporting child abuse; indications of abuse.

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists;
Psychiatrists and
Social Workers

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP				4							
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF				3							
TREAT											
LEG CON	1										
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Jenkins, Shirley*
Filial Deprivation in Parents of Children in Foster Care
CHILDREN, Jan.-Feb. 1967, 8-12

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Paper reports the beginning research effort to explore "filial deprivation" and to define some of its dimensions by identifying feelings expressed by parents when their children enter foster care.

SECTIONS (3) (a) A review of the literature on effects on parents when they are separated from their children; (b) Describes the survey design and some of the items used to elicit descriptions of feelings of parents.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists;
Social Workers

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO CPS

CITATION: *Jennett, B.*
Head Injuries in Children
DEVELOPMENTAL MEDICINE AND CHILD NEUROLOGY, 1972, 14:137-47

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): The main emphasis is upon describing the various types of head injuries a child may present and upon detailing the procedures for managing cases to provide the optimum conditions of recovery of neurological functions and to treat secondary complications early.

SECTIONS (3): A chronological account is given for the management of uncomplicated head injury, from initial diagnosis through the convalescent period; and the special problems of intracranial haematoma, depressed fracture of the skull and epilepsy are discussed.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1): The battered baby syndrome is one of the several causes of head injury which the physician should be aware of.

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO CPS

CITATION: *Johnson, Betty, et al.*
Injured Children and Their Parents
CHILDREN, July-August 1968, 15:4

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Discussion of 1963-66 study on child abuse emphasizing characteristics of family (Division of Services for Children/Youth of the Denver Department of Welfare). Includes statistical information.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Legal involvement--removing child from home, arrest/prosecution of parents. (b) People/agencies making initial complaint. (c) Treatment results of families involved in study; recommendations for facilitating treatment.

PARAGRAPHS (2): Physical indicators of abuse.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists
Social Workers

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM		3									
IN INT											
INDIC		2									
PRB DEF		4									
TREAT		3									
LEG CON		3									
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS		4									

CITATION: *Jones, Douglas, et al.*
Teething Lotion Resulting in the Misdiagnosis of Diphenylhdantoin Administration
AMERICAN JOURNAL OF DISEASES OF CHILDREN, September 1971, 122:259-260

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Vitamins and teething lotion can increase serum levels of diphenylhydantoin, thus making it appear as an overdose.

SECTIONS (3): Case study of such included.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP				3							
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC				4							
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Jones, H. H., et al.*
Multiple Traumatic Lesions of the Infant Skeleton
STANFORD MEDICAL BULLETIN, 1957, 15:259-273

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): The authors assembled evidence from 42 cases of multiple skeletal lesions in infants and conclude that evidence suggests that they were of traumatic origin although it is impossible to prove that the origin is not an underlying susceptibility to fractures.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Tables of statistics on the extent and course of injuries are presented. (b) Authors indicate it is important to recognize these lesions so that the infant can be spared extensive diagnostic procedures and can be removed from the home if necessary. (c) The authors note that rapid healing occurs when the infant is removed to a more favorable environment.

PARAGRAPHS (2): The higher percentage of cases among minorities/low socio-economic families is listed.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP				4							
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC				3							
PRB DEF				2							
TREAT				3							
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS				3							

CITATION: *Joos, Thad H.*
Child Abuse: A Different Point of View
PEDIATRICS, March 1970, 45:511

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Children suffering from rhinitis and asthma caused by environmental allergies and never removed from home--a form of child abuse.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists
Physicians

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP	4										
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Josselyn, I. M.*
Cultural Forces, Motherliness and Fatherliness
AMERICAN JOURNAL OF ORTHOPSYCHIATRY, 1956, 26:264-271

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): The author indicates current cultural definitions of motherliness and fatherliness. She suggests the concept of the woman's role as a homemaker has been defined as slavery, when homemaking should be considered a creative and valuable activity. The problems of the father's role as defined by the culture are also discussed.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO CPS

CITATION: *Journal of Louisiana State Medical Society*
Battered Child Law (LCA RS 14:403)
JOURNAL OF THE LOUISIANA STATE MEDICAL [illegible]CIETY, August 1970, 112(8):247-248

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): This is a verbatim statement of the Louisiana State law on reporting suspected cases of child abuse by physicians. The law makes reporting suspected cases mandatory, with failure to do so punishable as a misdemeanor (fine, etc.).

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM				4							
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON				4							
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Joyner, Edmund N.*
Child Abuse: The Role of the Physician and the Hospital
PEDIATRICS, April 1973, 51(11):799-803

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Role of hospitals in abuse/neglect cases--because of inability of Bureau of Child Welfare in New York to provide adequate treatment for parents, hospital must assume this role; description of Child Abuse and Neglect Committee at Roosevelt Hospital (a team approach with social worker as coordinator).

SECTIONS (3): (a) To diagnose problem, hospital must develop an educational program (abuse/neglect) for its personnel. (b) Etiological factors in abuse/neglect.

PARAGRAPHS (2): (a) Treatment of child's "bodily and emotional ills." (b) Upon diagnosis, notification of CPS by phone followed by written notification within 48 hours.

MENTION (1): (a) Law gives protection to M.D./hospital against law suits regarding reporting suspected cases. (b) Training women in abuse/neglect and assigning them as homemakers. (c) 6/01/71--18 hospitals established Child Abuse Committees.

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM		2									
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF		3									
TREAT		4									
LEG CON		1									
REFER											
ANC SER		1									1
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Juhasz, Anne M.*
To Have or Not to Have - Children? That is the Question
JOURNAL OF SCHOOL HEALTH, December 1973, 43(10):632-635

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Discussion of the unwanted child particularly in terms of the illegitimate child. Consequences for the child, parent, and society are discussed. Some solutions are offered: education in birth control methods, special programs for the pregnant teenager and the unwed parent.

SECTIONS (3): The unwanted child may become victim of child abuse. Aspects of Gil's analysis of reported cases of abuse are noted.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF		3									
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Kansas City Times*
A New Missouri Approach to the Agony of Child Abuse
THE KANSAS CITY TIMES, October 20, 1969, 67(1):56

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): This editorial describes a new law requiring all persons dealing with children for financial consideration including teachers, child care workers, doctors, etc., to report suspected instances of child abuse, and grants immunity to those making reports in good faith.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1): The author mentions that 1 in 10 abused children are dead within the year, and 1 in 3 suffers organic brain damage.

TARGET POPULATION:

General Public

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON	4										
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS	1										

CITATION: *Kaufman, Irving*
The Contribution of Protective Services
CHILD WELFARE, February 1957, 8-13

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): The authors outline the special problems presented by protective cases and offer some guidelines for treatment.

SECTIONS (3): Emphasis is placed on the description of the parent-child problems in terms of intrapsychic conflict and the relationship of the disturbed family to the community.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF	3										
TREAT	4										
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Kaufman, Irving*
Helping People Who Cannot Manage Their Lives
CHILDREN, May-June 1966

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): The author presents some suggestions for casework with clients who are fixated at an early level of emotional development and have verbal communication skills inadequate for their needs.

SECTIONS (3): (a) The author suggests modeling simple solutions to everyday problems is more appropriate than analysis or discussion. (b) The author describes schizophrenia and character disorders.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Social Workers

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO CPS

CITATION: *Kaufman, Irving, et al.*
The Family Constellation and Overt Incestuous Relations Between Father and Daughter
AMERICAN JOURNAL OF ORTHOPSYCHIATRY, April 1954, 266-279

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Based on a study, conducted at Judge Baker Guidance Center in Boston, of 11 girls involved in incestuous relations with father or father figure. The authors describe the psychodynamics of these girls and their families which include families with similar psychopathology which encouraged incest, girls showing pseudo-maturity which vanished, girls guilty over disruption of home but not over incest itself, girls extremely masochistic, role reversal between mother and daughter, and similar personalities of mothers and grandmothers.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Lengthy case history. (b) Discussion of article by E. Pavenstedt, M.D.--includes her recommendation that girls be placed in training schools rather than foster homes.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1): Table summarizing characteristics of 11 cases.

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP								3			
IN COM											
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INDIC											
PRB DEF								4			
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Kelley, Florence M.*
The Role of the Courts
PEDIATRICS, April 1973, 51(4):796-798

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): General discussion of limitations of court procedure regarding Family Court and abuse cases--adversary proceeding entails protection of rights of all parties; New York 6/69 first Child Abuse Act increased sources of reporting; 1970 Act concurrent jurisdiction in Criminal Court, abuser can be prosecuted. Judge's decision to remove child, to return child, constricted because of operating in court of law.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2): Statistics indicating decrease in abuse petitions filed, minimal increase in neglect petitions 1970 and 1971 (first three weeks) may reflect more careful consideration of problem.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Lawyers

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON	4										
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS	2										

CITATION: *Kelly, Joseph B.*
What Protective Service Can Do
CHILD WELFARE, April 1959, 38:21-25

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Reports a protective service unit's effort to identify the kinds of problems which respond to protective casework.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Description of the three main categories into which problems of families were divided. (b) Description of the results of the arrangements through case records of the percentage of cases in each category which registered improvement. (c) Results showed that category of problem did not appear to affect outcome and that casework had little effect on certain problems that were inappropriate for casework such as mental retardation.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists
Social Workers

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF	4										
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Kelman, Herbert C.*
Processes of Opinion Change
PUBLIC OPINION QUARTERLY, Spring 1961, 576-578

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Attitude and opinion data interpret the meanings held by individuals and groups and predict future behavior. The theoretical process derives this information by tying together certain antecedents of influence with certain antecedents of consequence. Three determinents are used: the importance of the induction for the individual goal achievement, power of the influencing agent, and the prepotency of the medical response.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO CPS

CITATION: *Kemp, Maude von P.*
Supervising the Beginner in Child Protection
CHILD WELFARE, April 1957, 1-7

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): This article deals with supervising the beginner in social work. Beginners vary in the experience they bring with them, but the supervision must include understanding and teaching; it is almost a parent role. At the beginning, the supervisor must place his own needs aside and become increasingly self-aware.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists
Social Workers

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST.	TR REL
NON-SP											4
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Kempe, C. Henry*
The Battered Child and the Hospital
HOSPITAL PRACTICE, October 1969, 44-57

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Legal issues relevant to physician reporting child abuse: orientation of district attorneys should be toward civil proceedings, not criminal prosecution; facilitating therapeutic rather than punitive approach with parents.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Treatment of child (removal from home), treatment of parents (providing needed mothering). (b) Overall family situation. (c) Means of preventing child abuse, e.g. mother brings child repeatedly to clinic for "no reason." (d) Two proposed prospective studies to identify potential for abuse: (1) Kempe, (2) Dr. Hower Venter.

PARAGRAPHS (2): (a) Under-reporting of child abuse --physicians often view injuries out of context. (b) Initial complaints to CPS usually from neighbors regarding child abuse. (c) Use of foster grandparents in treating parents--at Colorado General Hospital.

MENTION (1): (a) Doctor's initial interview with parent can provide clues identifying incident of child abuse. (b) Official and unofficial registries of reported abuse cases in Denver.

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists
Physicians

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM				2							
IN INT				1							
INDIC											
PRB DEF				3							
TREAT				3							
LEG CON				4							
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN				3							
STATS											

CITATION: *Kempe, C. Henry*
Pediatric Implications of the Battered Baby Syndrome
ARCHIVES OF DISEASES OF CHILDHOOD, 1971, 46(245):28-37

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): The author describes the characteristics of the typical child abuser and victim in social and psychodynamic terms and presents a number of guidelines for the management of cases of child abuse.

SECTIONS (3): (a) The indicators of child abuse are detailed and discussed. (b) Statistics on the incidence of child abuse are presented and a table showing its importance relative to other serious childhood diseases is included. (c) A list of factors that may predict future abuse is outlined.

PARAGRAPHS (2): (a) The author places emphasis on the importance of suspecting abuse or neglect in cases of failure to thrive. (b) It is recommended that the decision to report cases of abuse be a joint one including opinions of the pediatrician, social worker, and psychiatrist. (c) Kempe recommends that the law be changed in several ways.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM	2										
IN INT											
INDIC	3										
PRB DEF	4										
TREAT	4										
LEG CON	2										
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN	3										
STATS	3										

CITATION: *Kempe, C. Henry*
A Practical Approach to the Protection of the Abused Child and Rehabilitation of Abusing Parents
PEDIATRICS, April, 1973, 51(11):804-9

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Factors which enable prediction of neglect/abuse (e.g., techniques which describe attachment between mother and child within 48 hours of birth, prenatal questionning, study in Aberdeen, Scotland using questionnaires for post-partum prediction) and different treatment techniques which have been successful; e.g., mothering aides, Parents Anonymous, hot line, Crisis Nurseries, Foster Grandparents, foster homes.

SECTIONS (3): Suggestion that parents ought to be allowed to give up their children if they want to.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists
Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF	4										
TREAT	4										
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Kempe, C. Henry, et al.*
The Battered Child Syndrome
JOURNAL AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOC., July 7, 1962, 181(1):107-12

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): The Battered Child Syndrome is discussed with psychiatric factors being of prime importance in the pathogenesis of the disorder.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Indicators are: evidence of bone fracture, subdural hematoma, failure to thrive, soft tissue swelling or skin bruises; (b) Initial complaint--physician should overcome his own feeling and difficulty in playing role he finds hard to assume; (c) In the initial interview, questions should encompass the patterns of the baby, how the parents believe the baby should be reared, and if this is similar to their upbringing; (d) Case studies show the battered child syndrome.

PARAGRAPHS (2): (a) Treatment, which is up to the parent, is seen as curative at this time; (b) Statistics show nation-wide survey of abuse detected in hospitals.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP		3									
IN COM		3									
IN INT		3									
INDIC		3									
PRB DEF		4									
TREAT		2									
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS		2									

CITATION: *Kernberg, Otto*
Borderline Personality Organization
JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN PSYCHANALYTIC ASSOC., 1967, 15:

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Description of symptomatic, structural, genetic, dynamic aspects of "borderline" personality disorder in an effort to come up with precise definition of same. Author attempts to clarify distinctions between neuroses and personality disorder.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Review of literature; (b) Descriptive analysis: "presumptive" diagnostic elements, e.g., anxiety, polysymptomatic neurosis, sexual trends; (c) Structural analysis: (1) of mental processes in terms of 3 psychic structures; (2) of cognitive and defensive structures; (3) of internalized object relationships; (d) genetic-dynamic analysis.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO CPS

CITATION: *Kiffney, G.T.*
The Eye of the Battered Child
BRIEF PATHOLOGY CASE REPORTS, U. OF CALIFORNIA, MEDICAL CENTER
Archives of Ophthalmology, 1964, 72:231-233

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Case report of battered child who also suffered traumatic retinal detachment - originally diagnosed as retinoblasturia. Trauma should be considered in differential diagnosis.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1): Abused child usually unwanted or illegitimate, under age of 3. Symptoms of abuse - Diagnosis can only be made through x-ray to find fractures.

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP				4							
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC				1							
PRB DEF	1										
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Kim, Tack, et al.*
Pseudocyst of the Pancreas as a Manifestation of the Battered-child Syndrome, MEDICAL ANNALS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, Report of a Case, Wash., D.C., Nov. 1967, 36(11): 664-666.

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): A case of abuse leading to pseudocyst of the pancreas is detailed.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2): (a) Such a symptom indicates trauma or abuse, even though subperiosteal calcification was lacking. Lack of 3rd party witness, taking child to several hospitals, and insufficient evidence raised prosecution difficulties.

MENTION (1): (a) Abuse signifies parental psychopathy; (b) Guidelines for physicians are needed to encourage reporting; (c) A community team approach must be used.

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP		4									
IN COM		1									
IN INT											
INDIC		2									
PRB DEF		1									
TREAT		1									
LEG CON		2									
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Klaus, Marshall H., et al.*
Mothers Separated from their Newborn Infants
PEDIATRIC CLINICS OF NORTH AMERICA, Nov. 1970, 17(4): 1015-37

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Severe deprivation in contact between mother/child immediately after birth (e.g., premature babies) may adversely affect development of mothering behavior.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Early separation as a significant factor in battered child/failure to thrive syndrome; (b) How to help mother of premature baby in hospital; (c) Discussion of research studies on material behavior of human mother.

PARAGRAPHS (2): Identifying characteristics of mother most likely to have difficulties in relating to infant.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists;
Physicians

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP	4										
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF	3										
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Klein, Michael et al.*
Low Birth Weight and the Battered Child Syndrome
AMERICAN JOURNAL OF DISEASES OF CHILDREN, July, 1971, 122:15-18

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): There is a correlation between low birth weight and the potential for future child abuse.

SECTIONS (3): Statistics relative to this research.

PARAGRAPHS (2): Increase opportunity for mother/child contact after birth.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists;
Physicians

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP				3							
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF				4							
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN				2							
STATS				3							

CITATION: *Koel, Bertram S.*
Failure to Thrive and Fatal Injury as a Continuum
AMERICAN JOURNAL OF DISEASES OF CHILDREN, 1969, 118(4):565-567

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Sending a "failure to thrive" infant back into an untreated home invites risk of subsequent violence.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Three case histories.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1): (a) Treatment: Suggest staff reactions to parents to counteract abusive psychodynamics. (b) Problem Def.: Psychodynamics of abusive parents.

TARGET POPULATION:

Physicians;
Hospital Staff

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP	4										
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF				1							
TREAT				1							
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Kogan, Kate L., et al.*
Analysis of Mother/Child Interaction in Young Mental Retardates
CHILD DEVELOPMENT, 1969, 40:799-812

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Research study that employs newly developed observational techniques to analyze behaviors in a 4-second time interval of relative status, affection and involvement components of mental retardates and their mothers. Although the sample was small, fairly distinctive characteristics appeared between the different dyads.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO CPS

CITATION: *Kogan, Kate L., et al.*
An Approach to Defining Mother - Child Interaction Styles
PERCEPTUAL AND MOTOR SKILLS, 1966, 23:1171-1177

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): A method for coding and recording mother/child non-verbal interactions is developed and used with 4 mother/child pairs.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO CPS

CITATION: *Kohlhase, von Max*
Duty to Secrecy in Cases of Child Abuse (Article in German, Summary in English)
MUNCHENER MEDIZINISCHI WOCHENSCHRIFT, Sept. 30, 1966, 108:1941-44

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Physicians face conflict between confidentiality with patients and reporting of maltreatment in cases of child abuse. On principle of "superior interests," doctor can notify police in cases where there is serious danger to child. He can examine child, if requested to do so by police, even if parents object.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientist

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM	4										
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Komrower, G. M.*
Failure to Thrive
BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, Nov. 28, 1964:1377-1380

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Problems accounting for infants in the lowest 3% of weight-for-age are discussed.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1): Inadequate parenting is only one possible cause of this syndrome. Needful mothers attendance at instruction clinics could prevent a good deal of the problem. A restful environment for mothers and children could be combined with treatment.

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientist

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF			1								
TREAT			1								
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN			1								
STATS											

CITATION: *Kormer, A. F.*
Mother-Child Interaction: One or Two-Way Street
SOCIAL WORK, 1965, 10:47-51

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Literature and research pointing to important differences in the behavior of children from infancy leads author to suggest that both differences in child's as well as mother's behavior figure into dysfunction in their relationship.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists; Social Workers

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO CPS

CITATION: *Kreech, Florence*
Adoption Outreach
CHILD WELFARE, Dec. 1973, 52(10):669-675

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Overview of changing adoption - placement picture. Particular needs discussed include: need for outreach to unmarried parents, need to alter permanent foster care approach in favor of adoption, need for broader approach to recruitment of black families, use of single parent and transracial adoptions.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2): Needs of abused and neglected children: if efforts in working with parents fail, child should be placed permanently rather than kept in foster care indefinitely.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientist

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT	2										
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Krieger, Ingeborg*
Food Restrictions as a Form of Child Abuse in Ten Cases of Psychosocial Deprivation Dwarfism
CLINICAL PEDIATRICS, Feb. 1974, 13:127-33

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Evidence that growth failure due to undernutrition can be traced to depriving mother.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Examples of symptoms of this malnutrition; (b) Examples of mother's attitudes and environment.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1): Changing interview technique with mother to improve results.

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists; Physicians

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											1
INDIC											
PRB DEF			4								
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Krige, H. N.*
The Abused Child Complex and the Characteristic X-Ray Findings
SOUTH AFRICAN MEDICAL JOURNAL, June 11, 1966, 40:490-93

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Indicators of physical abuse--predominant findings are radiologic. Suggested "index of suspicion" included which points out such factors as: health of child indicative of neglect, abused infant generally under age 3, x-ray indications of previous injuries, family history of previous maltreatment. Technical discussion of radiologocal indicators.

SECTION (3): (a) Case report of abused 12-month-old infant; (b) Differential diagnosis, i.e., eliminating other explanations for abuse, e.g., scurvy, syphilis, bone disease, rickets.

PARAGRAPHS (2): Emotional immaturity characteristic of abusive parents; abuse occurs in families from all socio-economic levels.

MENTION (1): (a) Doctor's hesitation in reporting abuse because of distaste for legal entanglements and fear of court action; (b) London and New York statistics: 5,000 cases of child neglect heard by court but only 1% officially reported.

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP				3							
IN COM				1							
IN INT											
INDIC				4							
PRB DEF				2							
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS	1										

CITATION: *Kuipers, F., et al.*
Child Abuse - Battered Child Syndrome
NEDERL T. GENEESK, December 12, 1964, 108:2399-406

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Summary of a Dutch article. Fractures with inadequate history, various stages of healing, and subdural hematora are signs of abuse.

SECTIONS (3): (a) 12 cases are presented; (b) Doctors should use consultation and best judgement to decide to report.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP		3									
IN COM		3									
IN INT											
INDIC		4									
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Kunstadter, Ralph H., et al.*
The Battered Child and the Celiac Syndrome
ILLINOIS MEDICAL JOURNAL, Sept. 1967, 132:267-272

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Case history of child with this malabsorptive problem is given.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Aside from medical intervention, a Social Service investigation of the home was done which disclosed several problems leading to foster placement; (b) Celiac Syndrome is seen as related to a disturbed mother-child relationship.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP	4										
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF	3										
TREAT	3										
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Kushnick, Theodore, et al.*
Syndrome of the Abandoned Small Child
CLINICAL PEDIATRICS, June, 1970, 9(6):356-61

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): An analysis of recorded findings in 39 children admitted to Newark City Hospital after parental abandonment is presented:

1. age and sex of children
2. ethnic origin
3. day of week
4. month of year
5. situation
6. lab data

SECTIONS (3): Hospitalizations are usually prolonged awaiting social disposition which included 50% children returned to homes, 50% in foster or permanent care. Children who were abandoned were in reasonably good health. Hopelessness, helplessness and poor parental judgment were involved in the cases listed.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists;
Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF			3								
TREAT			3								
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS			4								

CITATION: *Lampard, F. Gillian*
Nanook of Eskimo Point
NURSING TIMES, Nov. 13, 1969, 65:1472-73

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): A case history of an Eskimo child of "primitive" parents who found it hard to care for his special needs.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP			4								
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INDIC											
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TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *The Lancet*
"Violent Parents"
THE LANCET, Nov. 6, 1971, 2:1017-18

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): General commentary on problem of child abuse.

SECTIONS (3): In Britian only 5% of cases get to court. Law deals in terms of crime and punishment, not treatment and prevention. Need for new legislation to approach situation in positive, not punitive, manner.

PARAGRAPHS (2): Few abusers are psychotic; most are "inadequate". Important element of etiology is increased incidence of battering of children of low birth weight.

MENTION (1): Child abuse tolerated in Britain until 18th century. Reference to Kempe's identification of problem. Estimated 3000 cases in Great Britain of A/N. Recommendation for increased contact between mother and child while child in hospital. Any child under two who is injured (other than in traffic accident) should be viewed as abuse case.

TARGET POPULATION:

General Public

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP				4							
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF				2						1	
TREAT				1							
LEG CON				3							
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS	1										

CITATION: *Landis, J. T.*
A Re-examination of the Role of the Father as an Index of Family Integration
MARRIAGE AND FAMILY LIVING, May, 1962, 24:122-28

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): This is a report of a questionnaire survey, which compared college student' ratings of the happiness of their parents' marraiges with their ratings of their feelings of closeness to their fathers, mothers, and both as parents.

SECTIONS (3): The findings are reported and discussed. The principal findings were that closeness to father was a better predictor of happier marraiges than closeness to mother, and that relationship to both parents was the strongest predictor of all.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
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PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO CPS

CITATION: *Lane, Lionel C.*
Aggressive Approach in Preventable Casework with Children's Problems
SOCIAL CASEWORK, Feb. 1952, (33):61-66

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): The author argues for a more aggressive casework approach in which the worker actively tries to interest reluctant clients in needed services.

SECTIONS (3): Case studies are used to illustrate workers more active role.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
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PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO CPS

CITATION: *Langer, Marion F.*
New Year's Resolution: No More Corporal Punishment
TEACHER, 1973, 90(5):19-21

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Argument that use of corporal punishment in schools is form of child abuse, does not contribute constructively to socialization of child, and should be forbidden. Alternatives to corporal punishment suggested: "crisis teachers" to do life-space interviews with unruly child, relief time for teachers, use of play material.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP	4										
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Langer, William L.*
Europe's Initial Population Explosion
AMERICAN HISTORICAL REVIEW, Oct. 1963, 69:1-17

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Historian's perspective on the reasons for Europe's population explosion in the 18th century. Easier marriages and the introduction of potato to enrich the diet contributed to population growth.

SECTIONS (3): 18th century practices of giving children gin to quiet them, of sending children to foundling hospitals and orphanages, were in essence legalized infanticide.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

General Public

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF										3	
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Lapidus, Leah B.*
Cognitive Control, Parental Practices, and Contemporary Social Problems
PROCEEDINGS, 78th Annual Convention of the American Psychological Association, April, 1970, 5(1):427-248

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Personality tests are used to explore parental characteristics as transmitted to their children, especially with regard to failure to cope adequately and resultant social problems.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO CPS

CITATION: *Laskin, Daniel M.*
The Battered Child Syndrome
JOURNAL ORAL SURGERY, Dec. 1973, 31:903

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): There is no main emphasis.

SECTION (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2): (a) Child abusers are generally "well adjusted", can be middle or upper class; (b) Dentists must be taught about abuse in order to promptly report cases; (c) Laceration of the mucosa, tearing of the lip, loosened or fractured teeth, burns, subjunctive ecchymosis, nose bleeding, trauma to the external ear, and cephalhematomas are indicators.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists;
Dentists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM	2										
IN INT											
INDIC	2										
PRB DEF	2										
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Lauer, Brian, et al.*
Battered Child Syndrome: Review of 130 Patients with Controls
PEDIATRICS, July 1974, 54(1):67-70

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Report on research showing that battered children can be distinguished from control group by personal and parental characteristics.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Statistics on acute injuries, age and sex of children, race, age of parents, mobility, and prior abuse; (b) Discussion of implications of statistics.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists;
Physicians

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF		4									
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS		3									

CITATION: *Laury, Gabriel V.*
The Battered Child Syndrome: Parental Motivation, Clinical Aspects
BULLETIN NEW YORK ACADEMY OF MEDICINE, Sept. 1970, 46(9):666-685

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): The author uses examples to illustrate the underlying motivations behind parental abuse of children.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF				4							
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Laury, Gabriel, et al.*
Subtle Types of Mental Cruelty to Children
CHILD AND FAMILY, Spring, 1967, 6(2):28-34

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Discussion of mental cruelty which occurs daily and extends from the most blatant to the very subtle.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Preventing emotional abuse can best be dealt with by handling family crisis before the child becomes the dumping ground. Also other agencies (i.e. schools, juvenile courts, etc.) should be coupled and interwoven with mental health. (b) Referrals to a mental health facility should not be left to parents, but should first be made by a community agency.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1): Some parents feel vicariously gratified by a child's crime or violence, a subtle form of parent-initiated exploitation.

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientist

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF						4	4				1
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER						3	3				
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN						3	3				
STATS											

CITATION: *Lazarus, Richard S., et al.*
A Cross Cultural Study of Stress-Reaction Patterns in Japan
JOURNAL OF PERSONALITY AND SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY, 1966, 4(6)622-33

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Responses of Japanese students and adults to benign and stressful movies were compared to those of comparable American subjects. In most respects, responses were similar. However, unlike Americans, Japanese subjects' skin conductance was almost as high during benign as during stressful film.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2): --

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO CPS

CITATION: *Lazenby, Herbert C.*
Do We Need Child Abuse Laws?
WASHINGTON STATE JOURNAL OF NURSING, Feb.-March, 1965 :6-8

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Nurses should be aware of the need for legislation.

SECTION (3): Demonstration projects in Seattle are described.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1): (a) Case history is given; (b) 10,000 children/year are beaten. In Seattle, 35,000 needed CPS in 10 year period; (c) Variety of social and economic characteristics in abusing families.

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP	1										
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF	1										
TREAT	3										
LEG CON	3										
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS	1										

CITATION: *Leader, Arthur L.*
The Problem of Resistance in Social Work
SOCIAL WORK, April 1958

MAIN EMPHASIS (4); Ambivalence--and consequent resistance--is pervasive, and is a particular problem for social workers.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Problems of ambivalence in client-worker relationship. (b) Problem of ambivalence in worker-supervisor relationship.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists;
Social Workers

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO CPS

CITATION: *Leaverton, David R.*
The Pediatrician's Role in Maternal Deprivation
CLINICAL PEDIATRICS, June 1968, 7(6):340-343

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): A case study of maternal deprivation encompassing both physical separation and/or abuse, as well as poor quality mothering where there is physical abuse. Historically, pediatricians have taken a large part.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Problems defined include emotional disturbance within maternal family, marital difficulties, frequent hospital encounters; (b) Military compounds add frequent change of jobs, scarcity of close friends, lack of support of extended family.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP	4										
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF	3										
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *LeBourdais, Eleanor*
Look Again - Is It Accident or Abuse
CANADIAN HOSPITALS, Jan. 1972, 49:26-28

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Child abuse originates from societal sanction of corporal punishment. Abusing parents do not want the child, and a list of their characteristics are presented.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Indicators - the abused child develops certain traits - a list is presented; (b) Legally - laws make reporting mandatory but lack a strong punishment for failure to report; (c) Statistics - emphasize the different surveys taken regarding child abuse.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC				3							
PRB DEF				4							
TREAT											
LEG CON				3							
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS				3							

CITATION: *Lecker, Sidney*
Coping With Drug Abuse
CANADA'S MENTAL HEALTH, March-April 1970, 64:1-13

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): 2 articles describe: (1) Community action approach to drug abuse (2) A more clinical approach

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO CPS

CITATION: *Leivesley, S.*
The Maltreated Child: A Cause for Concern
MEDICAL JOURNAL OF AUSTRALIA, April 29, 1972, (1):935-36

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Initial complaint involves decision by general practitioner to send baby to hospital, with risk of parents not agreeing with hospital attitudes, assessment of parents, police action if necessary.

SECTIONS (3): Abusing parents usually have personality disorders so they can see nothing wrong with actions.

PARAGRAPHS (2): (a) Indicators - small swellings, lacerations; (b) History - reveals westerners have become aware of child abuse in last two centuries.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM	4										
IN INT											
INDIC	2										
PRB DEF	3										
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Lentle, B. C.*
Pycodysostosis: A Case Report
JOURNAL OF CANADIAN ASSOC. OF RADIOLOGISTS, Sept. 1971, 22:210-14

MAIN EMPHASIS: (4): Case report of pycodysostosis, a rare bone disease characterized by shortness of stature, dysplasia of skull, no paranasal sinuses, proneness to bone fracture. Child abuse suspected in this case but was not primary diagnosis.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO CPS

CITATION: *Leonard, Martha F., et al.*
Failure to Thrive in Infants
AMERICAN JOURNAL OF DISTURBED CHILDREN, June 1966, 111:600-612

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Discussion of exploratory study of 13 infants admitted to hospital for failure to thrive and of their families, aimed at identifying contributing factors to situation. Findings include: (1) all families had multiple problems (including number of children in quick succession), (2) isolation, (3) no mother reported nurturing in her own childhood. A non-thriving child affected the worker's perception of child, the baby's own personality, and depleted the mother's already overburdened resources.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Characteristics of children indicative of "failure to thrive:" evidence of underfeeding (inconsistent history from mother), unusual watchfulness of baby, lack of anxiety on child's part about strangers, superficiality of child's social relationships. (b) Treatment approach--encouraging and non-judgmental report given mothers. Difficulties discussed in making contact with parents. (c) Charts and tables are presented.

PARAGRAPHS (2): Follow-up only minimal, but information revealed continued weight gain in five infants after discharge.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC							3				
PRB DEF							4				
TREAT							3				
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW							2				
PREVEN											
STATS							3				

CITATION: *Lesorman, S.*
There's a Murderer in My Waiting Room
MEDICAL ECONOMICS, August 24, 1964, 41(17):62-71

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): This is a physician's story of how, because of fear of being sued, he was unable to prevent a mother from killing her child.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP	4										
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Leuchter, H. J.*
Are Schools to be or Not to be Community Mental Health Centers?
AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PSYCHIATRY, Oct., 1968, 125(4):167-68

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Schools provide an avenue for possible identification and treatment of emotional problems.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1): Child abuse is one special area of concern.

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP	1										
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Levenstein, P., et al.*
An Effect of Stimulating Verbal Interaction Between Mother and Children Around Play Materials
AMERICAN JOURNAL OF ORTHOPSYCHIATRY, 1967, 37:334-5

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Presents a method of increasing verbal interaction between mothers and children through the use of trained "toy demonstrators" (social workers) who make home visits.

SECTIONS (3): (a) The author presents the results of an experiment using six mother-child pairs as controls, and six who received such home visits: the experimental group gained a mean of 13.7 IQ points; (b) The author points out the need for further research on the generality and longevity of the results.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO CPS

CITATION: *Levi. L. D., et al.*
Fathers and Sons: The Interlocking Crisis of Integrity and Identity
PSYCHIATRY, Feb. 1972, 35:48-56

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Authors present their thesis that the identity problems and psychopathology of adolescent boys can be contributed to or caused by the "crisis of integraty", the state of masked depression, resignation, or hostility of middle aged fathers toward thier sons. This position of the father prevents a healthy growth-producing conflict from taking place between father and son. Case histories are included.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2): The implications of this analysis for treatment are noted.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO CPS

CITATION: *Lewis, Harold*
Parental and Community Neglect
CHILDREN, May-June, 1969, :114-118

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Discussion of innovative organizational approaches to counter parental and community neglect.

SECTIONS (3): Discussion of parameters of community neglect.

PARAGRAPHS (2): (a) Conditions accepted as evidence of neglect; (b) Referral to CPS usually does not occur until troubled family makes trouble and by then situation has acutely deteriorated; (c) Rate of recidivism.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Child Protective Service Workers

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC			2								
PRB DEF			3								
TREAT			4								
LEG CON											
REFER			2								
ANC SER											
FOLLOW			2								
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Lewis, Melvin, et al.*
Some Psychological Aspects of Seduction, Incest, and Rape in Childhood
JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF PSYCHIATRY, Oct., 1969, 8:606-19

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Acute and long-lasting psychological sequelae may follow sexual attacks upon boys and girls during childhood depending on the form of attack, level of ego development, the closeness of the actual event to the prevailing fantasies.

SECTIONS (3): Case study of each developmental stage--infant, early childhood, middle childhood, adolescence.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP								3			
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF								4			
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Libai, David*
The Protection of the Child Victim of a Sexual Offense in the Criminal Justice System
WAYNE LAW REVIEW, 1969, 15:977-1032

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): The state's lack of concern with the child sex victim in involving him in legal proceedings as evidenced by pretrial investigative proceedings. Some proposals to assure both the mental health of a child victim and rights of the accused in trial and pre-trial proceedings.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Initial interview (pre-trial interrogation); (b) Comparison of procedures in Chicago, Copenhagen, Stockholm; (c) Discussion of Israeli interrogation method--special non-police, youth interrogators who have sole legal authority to conduct interrogation; (d) Proposal to use specifically trained child examiners who videotape whole interrogation and supplement this with written social profile; (e) Conflict between accused's rights and child victim's welfare; (f) Illinois practices: repeated interrogations of sex victims, negotiated plea which does not resolve conflict between defendant's rights and child's welfare; (g) Determining child's duty to testify: suggests: (1) could be done by child examiner; (2) court could determine child's unavailability; (3) judge could untimately decide on whether to accept examiner's recommendation; (h) Proposals to protect child victim (e.g., trial or special bearing in child-courtroom) and constitutional problems; (1) courtroom designed to take child's testimony in relaxed fashion; only judge, prosecutor, defense attorney, child examiner present: (3) defendant, jury, public watch behind one-way glass. Constitutional issues considered: (1) accused's right to be present at trial; (2) right to public trial; (3) right to cross-examination.

Target Population:

Behavioral Scientists
Lawyers

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT								3			
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON								4			
REFER											
ANC SER								3			
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Liebert, Robert M.*
Television: Its Effects on Aggressive Behavior in Children
AGGRESSION, VIOLENCE AND CHILDHOOD, Fifth Annual Seminar, Children's Medical Center, Tulsa, Oklahoma, 1972

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Research evidence indicates a significant relationship between amount of violence children see on TV and degree to which they are aggressive in attitudes and behavior. Bandura and Hicks studies cited. Learning by observation critical aspect of social learning processes. Recommendation for major economic investment into TV programs which teach cooperative, pro-social ways of dealing with life.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO CPS

CITATION: *Lindenberg, Richard, et al.*
Morphology of Brain Lesions from Blunt Trauma in Early Infancy
ARCHIVES OF PATHOLOGY, March 1969, 87:293-305

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Sixteen cases of blunt head injury due to falling or, in at least one case, to being beaten are presented.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO CPS

CITATION: *Lindsey, G.*
Some Remarks Concerning Incest, The Incest Taboo, and Psychoanalytical Theory
AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGIST, December, 1967, 20:10[illegible]

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): The author sets forth his thesis that biological determinants provide a sufficient explanation of the origin of the incest taboo. A human group practicing incest would operate at a selective disadvantage in competition with out-breeding goups and ultimately would be unlikely to survive.

SECTIONS (3): (a) The author examines supportive evidence of the adverse effects of inbreeding on animals and humans; (b) The author examines evidence that would suggest that similarity in psychological makeup and physical proximity should result in sexual contact. Thus psychological explanations of the incest taboo are open to question.

PARAGRAPHS (2): Data from various sources on the incidence of incest are reviewed.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP								4			
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT								3			
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS								2			

CITATION: *Lion, John R.*
Emotional Hazards in the Treatment of the Violent Patient
AGGRESSION, VIOLENCE AND CHILDHOOD, Fifth Annual Seminar, Children's Medical Center, Tulsa, Oklahoma, October, 1972

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Violence fascinates us. Our emotional response to violence contributes to the difficulty in treating violent patients. Our ambivalence to violence is exacerbated by media coverage; we need to bolster our defenses with a more aggressive/authoritarian attitude toward violence than society permits right now.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO CPS

CITATION: *Lis, Edward F., et al.*
Multiple Fractures Associated with Subdural Hematoma in Infancy
PEDIATRICS, 1950, 6:890-92

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): A case study of an infant with subdural hematoma associated with multiple fractures was presented. Etiology was not established. Points out that Caffey's suspicions of trauma are not answered.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP				4							
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Lloyd-Roberts, G.*
The Diagnosis of Injury of Bones and Joints in Young Babies
PROCEEDINGS OF ROYAL SOCIETY OF MEDICINE, Dec. 12, 1968, 61:1299-300

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Exuberant callous formation, varying degrees of maturity of injuries, and other indicators make the child abuse syndrome distinguishable from osteomyelitis and other diseases.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2): Parents of abused children are often poor and fail to clothe and clean children properly, but may also be of higher socio-economic families.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC				4							
PRB DEF	2										
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Lorr, Maurice*
The Wittenborn Psychiatric Syndroms: An Oblique Rotation
JOURNAL OF CONSULTING PSYCHOLOGY, 1957, 21:6

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Orthogonally rotated Wittenborn - Holzberg data on 250 psychotic patients was re-rotated to clarify the faction structure and to identify any 2nd-order factions that might be present. Findings were not in great agreement with those of other investigators; possible exacerbations discussed. Tables outlining factors and correlation are prescribed.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO CPS

CITATION: *Lorr, Maurice, et al.*
Factors Descriptive of Psychopathology and Behavior of Hospitalized Psychotics
JOURNAL OF ABNORMAL AND SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY, 1955, 50

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Description of study to identify factorially some descriptive parameters of psychopathology and behavior of psychotic patients. Ultimate aim - symptomatology. Discussion of results.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO CPS

CITATION: *Lorr, Maurice, et al.*
Patterns of Maladjustment in Children
JOURNAL OF CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY, 1953, 9:16-19

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): A re-examination of Achenson's study (of interrelated traits identifying major syndromes in children) by factorial methods. Five oblique factions found in parallel analyses of boys and girls: socialized delinquency, internal conflict, unsocialized aggressiveness, brain damage, schizoid reaction.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1): Two statistical tables on factors are provided.

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO CPS

CITATION: *Low, Colin*
The Battering Parent, The Community and the Law
APPLIED SOCIAL STUDIES, 1971, 3(2):65-80

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Great Britain's legal means for prosecuting and defending abuse/neglect cases.

SECTIONS (3): (a) prosecution's charges: Murder, attempted murder, infanticide, man slaughter, cruelty and neglect; (b) defense means: diminished responsibilities, provocation, accident; (c) numerous legal cases - illustrations.

PARAGRAPHS (2): (a) scattered references to problem definition - e.g., scapegoating, neglect, provocation by child, mental abnormality (b) used for required reporting law.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Lawyers

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF	2										
TREAT											
LEG CON	4										
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Lowry, Thomas P., et al.*
Abortion as a Preventive for Abused Children
PSYCHIATRIC OPINION, 1971, 8(3):19-25

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Since so many unwanted children are abused, and other children are abused, even though wanted, abortion could be a preventive measure for child abuse.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Case studies citing examples of child abuse and neglect are given throughout; (b) Child abusers are as children who want to be parented instead of vice versa; (c) Statistics show that child abuse is often the by-product of unwanted pregnancies.

PARAGRAPHS (2): Dwarfism is often a result of lack of loving care and nutrition.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

General Public

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP		3									
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC			2								
PRB DEF		3									
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN	4										
STATS		3									

CITATION: *Lukianowicz, N.*
Battered Children
PSYCHIATRIC CLINICIAN, 1971, 4:257-80 (Ireland)

MAIN EMPHASIS: A statistical study of the environment, personality, and psychodynamics of the parents of 18 abused children in Antrim County, North Ireland, compares findings with those of Kempe, Skinner and others to find causes: (a) unpreparedness to assume parental role; (b) marital conflicts scapegoated on child; (c) personality disorders or depression and irritability; (d) tension-relief via child beating; (e) imitation of abuse parent received as a child; (f) frustrated expectation that child can meet parent's needs; (g) resentment of child for not meeting parental needs. Parent profile: mother is most frequent abuser; father protects wife, not child; both children and mothers are relatively young.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Recommended treatment includes counseling the whole family at home; removal of child or hospitalization of parents, medication; (b) Pollock's questionnaire used to spot parent-child hostility is seen as a preventative mechanism; (c) Reporting laws and legal protection of reporters of abuse are needed; (d) Case histories of abusing families.

PARAGRAPHS (2): (a) The physician's role as initial reporter is emphasized; (b) The various medical and behavioral services need to alert each other to their contact with child abusing families.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP	3										
IN COM	2										
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT	3										
LEG CON	3										
REFER											
ANC SER	2										
FOLLOW											
PREVEN	3										
STATS	4										

CITATION: *Lustig, Noel, et al.*
"Incest"
ARCHIVES GENERAL PSYCHIATRY, Jan., 1966, 14:31-40

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Extensive discussion of psychodynamics in family where father-daughter incest occured. Major theses: (1) incest reduces tension in dysfunctioning family; (2) incest involves at least unconscious participation by parent not overtly involved.

SECTIONS (3): Illustrations from six case studies. Reference to numerous contributors to author's thesis - e.g., Weiss, Reich, Sullivan, Horney. Characteristics of fathers - history of separation experiences, need to appear a "patriarch." Characteristics of mother - abdication of wife role, sexual rejection of husband, role reversal with daughter. Characteristics of daughter - unusually precocious behavior in nurturing functions but retarded functioning in other areas. Characteristics of family - relies on noninstitutional role relationships, tenuous relationship with larger society, incest protects and maintains the family.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP								3			
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF								4		3	
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *MacDonald, John M.*
The Threat to Kill
AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PSYCHIATRY, 1963, 120:125-30

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): A study to determine the criteria for predicting homicide found those who committed it had a history of parental brutality, extreme maternal seduction, or childhood firesetting, cruelty to animals, and enuresis.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP				4							
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Machotka, Pavel, et al.*
Incest as a Family Affair
FAMILY PROCESS, March, 1967, 6:98-116

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): The authors focus on the "interpersonal triangle" concept of incest, emphasizing the contributory role of the non-participating member. Three points of interest, according to Weinar, are: (1) Liaisons are protracted and usually occur in unbroken homes; (2) Several members collude, and the child is typically pushed into adult responsibilities; (3) Revenging daughter sees mother as cruel.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Three incestuous families are described; (b) University of Colorado Medical Center's Family Treatment Unit selects a few patients about to be admitted to the psychiatric floor for crisis-oriented family therapy, in which: (1) Sequence of events is unravelled; (2) All are encouraged to return to prior functioning; (3) Involvement of each member is emphasized; (4) Healthier roles are examined. Family is treated as a whole, with focus on the dynamics.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP								3			
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF								4			
TREAT								3			
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Maginnis, Elizabeth, et al.*
A Social Worker Looks at Failure to Thrive
CHILD WELFARE, June, 1967, 46:335-8

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Discussion of exploratory study at Children's Hospital Medical Center (Boston) on 50 children admitted for failure to thrive (no evidence found of primary organic illness). Process involved reviewing available reports and conducting follow-up interviews with parents. Findings note characteristics of families; e.g., most children under age 2; stressful events associated with birth and early infancy. Unexpected findings were that parents were older (average age of mother = 26, of father = 29) with more stability than expected, and with higher level of income. Of primary importance to child capacity to thrive were feelings and attitudes of parents within family units. Also noted was that, in general, motivation for casework was low.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Literature review of other studies examining causes of failure to thrive syndrome; (b) Treatment recommendations were that hospital social worker prolong contact with family and not transfer care to another agency; hospital needs to coordinate its services with child welfare agencies.

PARAGRAPHS (2): Case history is presented.

MENTION (1): Growth failure, malnutrition, retardation of mother, and poor social development are characteristic of failure to thrive syndrome.

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP			3								
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC			1								
PRB DEF			4								
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Marer, J. W.*
Development of the Law of the "Battered Child Syndrome"
NEBRASKA STATE MEDICAL JOURNAL, Sept., 1966, 51:368-72

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): The implications of Nebraska's laws on child abuse reporting and privileged communication between patient and physician are discussed.

SECTIONS (3): (a) The historical development of recognition of the problem of child abuse is described; (b) A section of statistics compiled by a study of the American Humane Association of 662 instances of child abuse with characteristics and types of abuse is listed; (c) Discussion of the characteristics and theory of child abuse is included.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical
Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF		3								3	
TREAT											
LEG CON		4									
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS		3									

CITATION: *Marker, Gail, et al.*
Rethinking Children's Rights
CHILDREN TODAY, Nov.-Dec., 1973, 2(6):8-11

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): A discussion of the most current legal developments in assuring children's rights, e.g., rights of children in institutions to receive rehabilitative services (Morales v. Turnan, Willowbrook, N.Y.); exploitation of children in institutions; right to education (Mills v. Board of Education, Dist. of Columbia; Brown v. Board of Education). The obvious problems are being tackled now, e.g., neglect/abuse, abuse in institutions, right to education. Future considerations should involve less articulated concerns, i.e., right to medical care without parental consent, right to have own best interests adequately represented.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP	4										
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Maroteaux, P.*
The Sequelae of Silverman Syndrome: Infant's Multiple Fractures, So-called "Battered Child Syndrome"
LA PRESSE MEDICALE, March 22, 1967, 75:711-716

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): This is a report of a follow-up study of 16 cases of "battered baby syndrome" in which many nonconspicuous complications were observed to develop.

SECTIONS (3): The authors discuss the appropriateness of the term "battered baby syndrome": since some cases are due, no doubt, to excessive (but not malicious) manipulation.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP				4							
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF				3							
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Martin, David L.*
The Growing Horror of Child Abuse and the Undeniable Role of the Schools in Putting an End to it
THE AMERICAN SCHOOL BOARD JOURNAL, 1973, 160(11):51-55

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): The author argues that schools have an important role to play in helping to identify and prevent cases of child abuse.

SECTIONS (3): Recommendations are made that steps be taken to sensitize school personnel to the problem and to establish concrete school policies on reporting suspected cases of abuse.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1)

TARGET POPULATION:

General Public

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM				3							
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF				4							
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Martin, Harold P., et al.*
The Development of Abused Children
ADVANCES IN PEDIATRICS, 1974, 21:25-73

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): A survey of the literature of child abuse is presented, finding that very little is known about later consequences of child abuse.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Various background material for abuse/neglect situations is given; (b) Statistical data of each study are related; (c) Undernutrition is a frequent concomitant of abuse and predisposes the child to retardation; (d) Measurements of coercion, family violence in cases of sex abuse are given; (e) Provocation of sex abuse by the victim is hypothesized. Long lasting negative effects occur; (f) Case studies of neurological outcome of abused children were done; (g) Follow-up of these cases showed handicapped ability to relate to people and environment, but surprisingly little cognitive disturbance; (g) Treatment orientation toward removal of threat of harm to child can be obtained by therapy, legal maneuvers, welfare, and medical interventions.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists
Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP	3										
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF	4				3			3		4	
TREAT	3										
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW	3										
PREVEN											
STATS	3							3			

CITATION: *Martin, Helen L.*
Antecedents of Burns and Scalds in Children
BRITISH JOURNAL OF MEDICAL PSYCHOLOGY, 1970, 43:39-47

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Describes four psychodynamic patterns prefacing thermal injury to children

SECTIONS (3): Contrasts parents of burned children and parents of abused children.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists
Psychologists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP			4								
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF	3										
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Massing, Rose*
Neglected Children: A Challenge to the Community
SOCIAL WORK, April, 1958, 30-6

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Problematic abuse (neglect case histories are presented in detail).

SECTIONS (3): Treatment of each case is reported, as well as a general discussion of need to find unusual treatment resources which are, ideally, incorporated into a separate, comprehensive facility which needs to deal with right to refuse treatment.

PARAGRAPHS (2): Problems dealt with in facilities include: (1) social breakdown in parents' childhood; (2) illegitimacy; (3) character disorders, (4) inadequate housing; and (5) poverty. Statistics for the occurrence of various problems are given.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP	4										
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF	2										
TREAT	3										
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS	2										

CITATION: *McCort, James, et al.*
Visceral Injuries in Battered Children
RADIOLOGY, March, 1964, 82:424-28

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): A study of 10 infants with unexplained visceral trauma as evidence of battering.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Instability, alcohol problems, behavior disorders, etc., were characteristic of these children's homes; (b) An investigation in the child's best interests must be made.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP	4										
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF	3										
TREAT	3										
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *McFerran, Jane*
Parent Discussion Meetings: A Protective Service Agency's Experience
CHILD WELFARE, July, 1957, 36(7):31-33

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Discusses a treatment program of discussion meetings for parents who had come to the attention of the welfare office for their neglect and abuse. The meetings had social value for many of the members, and they acquired new methods and examined their old methods for working with children. Individual letters were used as outreach to the parents until they made a commitment to the program.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists
Social Workers

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT	4										
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *McFerran, Jane*
Parents Groups in Protective Services
CHILDREN, Nov.-Dec., 1958, 5(6):223-228

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): The authors use case examples to illustrate their thesis that protective service agencies can improve their services through group meetings.

SECTIONS (3): The authors describe how the meetings were organized and the educational and supportive role the meetings played in the casework process.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists
Social Workers

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP	4										
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT	4										
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *McHenry, Thomas, et al.*
Unsuspected Trauma with Multiple Skeletal Injuries During Infancy and Childhood
PEDIATRICS, June, 1963, 31:903-8

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Documentation of 50 children who had unsuspected trauma--case material, prognoses, types of injuries.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Statistics indicate early infancy was when most abuse took place; (b) The abusers were impulsive, had marital instability, demonstrated little guilt or anger, emotionally depressed in early life.

PARAGRAPHS (2): In interview, the clinician must overcome anger, forego personal judgment, and be prepared to accept hostility from the abusive parent.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP				4							
IN COM											
IN INT				2							
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS				3							

CITATION: *McKinney, G., et al.*
Child Abuse and Neglect Concerns SRS Multi-Efforts
WASHINGTON D.C.: SOCIAL AND REHABILITATION SERVICES, 1973: 14-15

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Non-specific survey of SRS activities and those of other HEW agencies re: abuse/neglect. Report by Intradepartmental committee (NEW). Projects supported which investigate treatment, prevention, service delivery, etc.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

General Public

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP	4										
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *McRae, Kenneth, et al.*
The Battered Child Syndrome
CANADIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION JOURNAL, April 7, 1973, 108(7):859-866

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Statistical data on 132 abused children from a Winnipeg hospital. Details on incidence, source, type. Frequency and follow-up tables are presented.

SECTIONS (3): Treatment: choice of separation, return to home with close supervision, or temporary separation.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1): (a) Training: Continuing education is essential; (b) Follow-up is a full time job, and a must.

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT				3							1
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW				1							
PREVEN				4							
STATS											

CITATION: *Meacham, William F.*
The Neurosurgical Aspects of the Battered Child
SOUTHERN MEDICAL BULLETIN, June, 1970, 58(3):33-6

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Since most child-battering involves striking the face of the child victim, physicians should particularly note wounds produced by trauma, such as an acute swelling, skull depression, retinal hemorrhages, etc. Failure to thrive, irritability, and feeding problems may indicate hematoma due to abuse.

SECTIONS (3): Detailed descriptions of the indicators, medical treatment needed, and results of failure to treat are given.

PARAGRAPHS (2): After hospitalization and/or removal, plans for child are made. Psychiatric, pediatric, nursing, and social work intervention can plan for release and eventual return home.

MENTION (1): An official, non-accusatory response by doctors is appropriate.

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM				1							
IN INT											
INDIC				4							
PRB DEF											
TREAT				1							
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Meerloo, J. A. N.*
Mental Cruelty
NEDERAL T. GENEESK., Dec. 13, 1969, 113(50):2238-2239
(Article in Dutch, Summary in English)

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Discussion of mental cruelty and its "disintegrating action" on spouse or child. May result in child's admission to psychiatric institution which is a stigma the child must carry for his whole life.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP						4					
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Melnick, Barry, et al.*
Distinctive Personality Attributes of Child-Abusing Mothers
JOURNAL OF CONSULTING AND CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY, 1969, 33(6):746-9

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Research study showed that personality characteristics (i.e., inability to empathize with their children, severely frustrated dependency needs, and a probable history of emotional deprivation) of child-abusing mothers are consistent with contemporary findings.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF		4									
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Michael, M. K.*
Follow-up Study of Abused Children Reported from University Hospitals
JOURNAL OF IOWA MEDICAL SOCIETY, May 1972, 62(5):235-237

MAIN EMPHASIS (4) Twenty-eight reported cases of child abuse were studied to gain data on the outcome for the family and usefulness of the hospital services.

SECTIONS (3): (a) A 1965 legislative act requires Iowa physicians to report abuse. (b) Families frequently had low income and were unprepared for a child.

PARAGRAPHS (2): Age, previous history, income, family structure, and other data is reported.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO CPS

CITATION: *Miles, A. E. W.*
Forensic Aspects of Odontology: A Museum Exhibit
PROCEEDINGS OF ROYAL SOCIETY OF MEDICINE, February 1971, 64:112

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Dental exhibits can be useful, not only in training private practice dentists, but in aiding the development of forensic medicine. Dentists are now being attached to forensic pathologist teams.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Dentists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO CPS

CITATION: *Miller, Donald S.*
Fractures Among Children, Part 1 - Parental Assault as a Causative Agent
MINNESOTA MEDICINE, September 1959, 42:1209-1213

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Describes indicators by which physicians can infer child abuse.

SECTIONS (3): Four case reports.

PARAGRAPHS (2): (a) History of research that debates willful trauma versus bone fragility as explanation of multiple fractures. (b) Adroit elicitation of information without an accusing attitude is necessary. (c) Abuse occurs in all socio-economic strata.

MENTION (1): Injured children at Cook County Hospital are referred to Juvenile Protective Association.

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists
Physicians

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP	3										
IN COM	1										
IN INT	2										
INDIC	4									2	
PRB DEF				2							
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Miller, John K.*
Red, White and Bruised. The Maltreatment Syndrome in the Army
BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE, June 24, 1974, 1-22

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): That military life has its special characteristics in dealing with and contributing to child abuse.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Statistics show abuse high, but this is probably due to their reporting system. (b) Treatment of suspected child abuse and neglect should involve many disciplines. Training should be specialized in all disciplines, as this is an outreach skill not usually taught to professionals. (c) The military abusive parent is often enlisted and in serious financial straits or a member of a mixed marriage.

PARAGRAPHS (2): (a) Military posts have their own legal system and it has largely been unresponsive to child abuse laws. (b) Sexual abuse occurs in 7% of cases that involve a fater and daughter who is between 7 and 16 years of age.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP	4							2			
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF	3										
TREAT	3										3
LEG CON	2										
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS	3							1			

CITATION: *Miller, Mary Bailey*
Community Action
NURSING OUTLOOK, March 1969, 17:44-46

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Public health nurses initiated a community project to alleviate child abuse by seeking the aid of the juvenile judge.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1): North Carolina child abuse statute does not require professionals to report cases of abuse.

TARGET POPULATION:

General Public
Nurses

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP	4										
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON	1										
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Milowe, Irvin D., et al.*
The Child's Role in the Battered Child Syndrome
JOURNAL OF PEDIATRICS, 1964, 65(6):1079-1081

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Discussion which emphasizes that many abused children contribute to their own abuse by being irritating or unappealing, crying, fighting with parents.

SECTIONS (3): Legal considerations involve physician's liability and responsibilities.

PARAGRAPHS (2): Training should involve supervision of new doctors so they may gain emotional objectivity and distance.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF		4									
TREAT											
LEG CON		3									
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Mintz, A. A.*
Battered Child Syndrome
TEXAS STATE JOURNAL OF MEDICINE, February 1964, 60:107-108

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): The abused child is often the scapegoat with the family homeostasis obtained through this safety valve. Mother often demonstrates a murderous rage with father playing passive role.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2): Doctors as well as lay people seldom consider reporting abuse.

MENTION (1): Indicators are fractures and multiple healings.

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM				2							
IN INT											
INDIC				1							
PRB DEF				4							
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Mitchell, Betty*
Working with Abusing Parents - A Caseworker's View
AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING, March 1973, 73:480-483

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): A generalized article on what is involved in receiving a complaint of child abuse.

SECTIONS (3): Initial interview with mother reveals a need to convince the mother to get help.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM		4									
IN INT		3									
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Mnookin, Robert H.*
Foster Care - In Whose Best Interests
HARVARD EDUCATIONAL REVIEW, November 1973, 43(4):599-638

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): The process of removing children coercively from their parents and placing them in foster care with a test for evaluation of the best interests of the child.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Historically--examines the removal of children from homes, by the state, since medieval times. (b) Statistics--length of foster care, number of placements.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists
Lawyers

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON			4								
REFER											
ANC SER			4								
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS			3								

CITATION: *Money, John, et al.*
Pain Agnosia and Self Injury in the Syndrome of Reversible Somatotropin Deficiency (Psychosocial Dwarfism)
JOURNAL OF AUTISM AND CHILDHOOD SCHIZOPHRENIA, April-June 1972, 2:2, 127-139

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Discussion of a study of 32 children admitted to hospital for syndrome of dwarfism characterized by reversible inhibition of growth. Following initial hospitalization, patients were discharged to convalescent homes, then foster homes. Such changes in living situations from adverse environments (where growth failure began and persisted) to ameliorative environments (where catch-up growth occurred) decreased incidence of physical injury, severe punishment or abuse, self-inflicted injury, and pain agnosia (non-recognition of pain). Symptom reversal was secondary to change of domicile and interpersonal environment. When self-inflicted injury and pain agnosia co-exist, self-injury may serve to counteract "cognitional starvation" where sensory deprivation existed. One case history is presented.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP	4										
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Morris, Marian G., et al.*
Role Reversal: A Necessary Concept in Dealing with the "Battered Child Syndrome"
CHILD WELFARE LEAGUE OF AMERICA, July 1963, 298-299

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Child abusers are seen as living a role reversal, in which babies are seen by the abusers as capable of either pleasing or judging their parents, or satisfying or not satisfying needs.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists
Social Workers

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF				4							
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Morris, Marian G., et al.*
Toward Prevention of Child Abuse
CHILDREN, March-April 1964, 11(2)

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Drawing from two studies at Children's Hospital of Philadelphia, the authors describe typical reactions of abusive/neglectful parents towards child, and typical forms of behavior of neglected/battered children in hospital, and compare them to "normal" parents and children. Such signs are helpful in early identification of abuse/neglect and in prevention of further abuse/neglect.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Interviewing questions are useful in assessing the family situation and the seriousness of the abuse/neglect problem--take uncritical approach. (b) Case histories. (c) Social signs can be recognized early enough to prevent* abuse/neglect or, at least, prevent reoccurrence and break cycle of transmission of problem through generations.

PARAGRAPHS (2): Need for coordination of community services to treat problem.

MENTION (1): (a) Abuse/neglect carried down through generations. (b) Abusive/neglectful parents acting out their own parents' incapacities. (c) Laws should also require notification of child welfare service as well as court of abuse/neglect. (d) *Prevent abuse/neglect by recognition of above mentioned signs.

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP	3										
IN COM											
IN INT	3										
INDIC	4										
PRB DEF	2										
TREAT											
LEG CON	1										
REFER											
ANC SER	2										
FOLLOW											
PREVEN	1										
STATS											

CITATION: *Morris, T. M. O., et al.*
A Battered Baby with Pharyngeal Atresia
JOURNAL OF LARYNGOLOGY AND OTOLOGY (London), July 1971, 85:729-731

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Describes case history of "battered baby" with atresia of the pharynx, probably of congenital origin.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1): Though a congenital defect was present which caused feeding difficulty, the personality of the parent seemed to be the deciding factor in abuse.

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists
Physicians

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP				4							
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF				1							
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Morse, C. W., et al.*
A Three-Year Follow-Up Study of Abused and Neglected Children
AMERICAN JOURNAL OF DISEASES OF CHILDREN, November 1970, 120:439-446

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Results of study of 25 abused/neglected children from 23 familes show 35% experienced repeated A/N; 43% were mentally retarded. Also indicated that certain children and families may be especially vulnerable. Authors evaluate type and effectiveness of intervention and conclude that agency should not focus just on child protection, but should provide more comprehensive services to rehabilitate families. In considering whether child should remain in home, mother's view of her relationship to child is critical; agency involvement most useful when it supports this relationship.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Statistical tables from study. (b) Study method.

PARAGRAPHS (2): Legal action unusual in New York because (1) too little evidence. (2) Victims too young to testify.

MENTION (1): Public health and visiting nurses provided therapeutic casework--better accepted by families than CPS workers.

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP	3										
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF	4										
TREAT	4										
LEG CON	2										
REFER											
ANC SER	1										
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS	3										

CITATION: *Moss, Sidney Z.*
Authority - An Enabling Factor in Casework with Neglectful Parents
CHILD WELFARE, October 1963, 385-403

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Treatment of neglectful parents can be accomplished by the skillful use of authority if it is rational, non-coercive, or provides the opportunity for some freedome of choice.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2): A neglected child is defined legally in relation to abandonment, medical care, education, dangerous situations.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists
Social Workers

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT			4								
LEG CON			2								
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Moss, Sidney Z.*
Integration of the Family into the Child Placement Process
CHILDREN, November-December 1968, 219-224

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): A discussion of a family-centered casework approach to placing the child out of the home. Offered as a way to understand family interactions, parents' ability to parent, working through separation, effective change to enable return of child, providing "post-placement" experiences conducive to assuring success of reunited family.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO CPS

CITATION: *Moyes, P. D.*
Subdural Effusions in Infants
THE CANADIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION JOURNAL, February 1, 1969, 100(5):231-234

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): The author describes his experience with subdural haematomas and subdural effusions, and recommends steps to be taken in their diagnosis and treatment.

SECTIONS (3): (a) The etiology of subdural effusions can be trauma, accidents, battering by parents, or post-meningitic effusion. (b) Over a ten year period, 60 children with subdural effusions were treated by subdural taps, burr holes, craniotomy and shunting. Good results were obtained in 47 cases.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP				4							
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Mulcock, Donald*
A Study of 100 Non-Selected Cases of Sexual Assaults on Children
THE INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SEXOLOGY, February 1954, 7(3):125-128

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): A study of 100 cases gives a statistical picture of sexual abuse of children.

SECTIONS (3): Gives age and sex of child victims, and age, profession, previous offenses and marital status of offenders.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF								3			
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS								4			

CITATION: *Mulford, Robert*
Emotional Neglect of Children: A Challenge to Protective Service
CHILD WELFARE, October 1958, 19-24

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Neglect with regard to treatment is discussed from community, protective agency, and legal aspects.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Historical attitudes are traced, showing an increasing emphasis on the individual. (b) Emotional neglect, which is not really definable, is seen as failure to care for child's emotional needs. (c) Parent-child relationship is seen as the focus for treatment of emotional neglect. Treatment will help parents meet their needs and then better be able to feel concern over children. (d) The laws are treatment, not punishment, oriented. Legal action in response to emotional neglect may be precluded due to difficulty of finding acceptable evidence.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1): Case illustrations of neglect and legal impotence to help are given.

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP							1				
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF							3				
TREAT							3			3	
LEG CON							3				
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Murdock, C. George*
The Abused Child and the School System
AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PUBLIC HEALTH, January 1970, 60:105-109

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Schools have the best opportunity to report child abuse. A sample form is included. Promptness in acting on the report, immunity for the reporter, and registry of child abuse are emphasized.

SECTIONS (3): (a) The Children's Bureau has a published guide for legislation in mandatory reporting of child abuse. (b) All 50 states have enacted child abuse statutes.

PARAGRAPHS (2): Child abuse has been with us since the dawn of civilization, and has been used to appease deities, eliminate defective offspring, and control population--many examples of which are found in the literature.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

General Public
Educators

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM				4							
IN INT											
INDIC										2	
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON				3							
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Mushin, Alan, et al.*
Ocular Injury in the Battered Baby Syndrome: Report of Two Cases
BRITISH JOURNAL OF OPHTHALMOLOGY (London), May 1971, 55:343-347

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Two case studies of abused children's eyes includes clinical and pathological features.

SECTIONS (3): Previous reports of physical abuse written by such authors as Silverman, Fontana, Adelson.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists
Physicians & Ophthalmologists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP				3							
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC				4							
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Myers, Steven A.*
The Child Slayer: A Twenty-Five Year Survey of Homicides Involving Preadolescent Victims
ARCHIVES OF GENERAL PSYCHIATRY, August 1967, 17(2):211-213

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): A 25 year study of 83 infant slayings in Detroit is outlined according to age, sex, identity of assailant, motive, method, and fate of assailant, and race.

SECTIONS (3): Schizophrenia, psychotic illness, and explosive rage accounted for most of the slayings, although several are unexplained and may even be perpetrated by another child.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1): Suicide, confession, or family member reports, bring cases to police attention.

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF				3							
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS				4							

CITATION: *Napier, Harry*
Success and Failure in Foster Care
BRITISH JOURNAL OF SOCIAL WORK, 1971, 2(2):187-204

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): In foster care, there is a 50% chance of success but not a mathematical equation with a firm prediction of success or failure.

SECTION (3): (a) The continuity of placement and the personality of the placement officers is a factor. (b) There is no difference in success of placement on basis of whether the child is legitimate or not; however; illegitimate children placed when babies are more successful than when placed later in life. (c) Age is an important factor with under the age of one being the most successful. (d) No firm conclusion with regard to behavior problems. (e) Previous foster placements are not a determining factor. (f) The later the time of separation from biological family, the less successful the placement. (g) Foster parents having children within 3 years of the age of the foster child will inhibit the success of the placement. (h) Previous fostering experience is not a factor.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists
Social Workers

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO CPS

CITATION: *Nechamin, Samuel*
Battered Child Syndrome and Brain Dysfunction
JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, March 19, 1973, 223(12):1390

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): That children with minimal brain dysfunction exhibit harassing, irritating, atypical behavior which can have a provacative effect on an unstable parent, precipitating assault of variable degrees. This is response to Kempe article.

SECTIONS (3): Non-specific letter by Fontana.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP		3									
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF		4									
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Nelson, Gerald D., et al.*
Burns in Children
SURGERY, GYNECOLOGY AND OBSTETRICS, March 1969, 120:518-522

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Occurrence, type, and treatment of burns in a number of children.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1): One case of intentional burning by a mother was recognized and it was suspected that other cases of abusive burning were undetected.

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP				1							
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *New York State Dental Journal*
Dentists Required to Report Cases of Abused and Maltreated Children
NEW YORK STATE DENTAL JOURNAL, 629

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Dentists have legal obligation to report suspected cases of child abuse or maltreatment. Reporting procedures are also noted (includes phoning Central Registry in New York City).

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists
Dentists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON	4										
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Newberger, Eli H., et al.*
Reducing the Literal and Human Cost of Child Abuse: Impact of a New Hospital Management System
PEDIATRICS, May 1973, 51(5):840-848

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Consolidation of one public and two voluntary agencies resulted in actual cost reduction of medical services because consulting agencies had less re-injury.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2): Problem definition: Child abuse defined as a syndrome, with or without inflicted injury, in which child's survival is threatened at home.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP	4										
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF	2										
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN	4										
STATS											

CITATION: *Newton, Niles R.*
The Relationship Between Infant Feeding Experience and Later Behavior
JOURNAL OF PEDIATRICS, 1951, 38:28-40

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Results of exploratory study on relationship between infant feeding experience and later behavior. Twenty-four normal children studied. Results were inconclusive as cause and effect relationship not very strong. Other relationships should be studied (e.g. mother's attitude toward child care).

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO CPS

CITATION: *Nixon, H. H.*
Non-Accidental Injury in Children
BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, December 15, 1973, 656-657

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Describes the recommendations of the British Association of Pediatric Surgeons and Pediatric Association for some management systems to provide adequate protective services and correct professional action in response to child abuse.

SECTIONS (3): The growing problem of child abuse is discussed.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists
Physicians

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF	3										
TREAT	4										
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Nyden, Paul V.*
The Use of Authority
PUBLIC WELFARE, July 1966, 239-252

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): General discussion of child protective services, e.g. requirement that such services must have public mandate, pioneering efforts and beginnings of child protective movement discussed, child protective services based on concept of parens patriae, components of child protection.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Treatment alternatives: intensive casework with parents, use of court, use of authority with parents, removal of child from dangerous environment. (b) References to characteristics of neglect/abuse problem, e.g. not restricted to any economic group, parents mostly dependent and insecure, large numbers of parents from neglected homes. (c) Discussion of mandatory reporting laws.

PARAGRAPHS (2): (a) 1874 case of abuse was prosecuted under law protecting animals from cruelty; resulted in formation of N.Y. SPCC. (b) Initial complaints often come from school personnel in the case of older abused child. Several times the child himself reports abuse. Some M.D.s report but they are often reluctant to report for fear of legal entanglement.

MENTION (1): Reference to historical exploitation of children in industry, theatre, circuses.

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP	4										
IN COM	2										
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF	3										
TREAT	3										
LEG CON	3										
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Ochberg, Frank M.*
Theories of Violence
AGGRESSION, VIOLENCE AND CHILDHOOD, Fifth Annual Seminar, Children's Medical Center, Tulsa, Oklahoma, October 1972

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Consideration of biological, sociological and psychological approaches for reducing violence.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2): "Dyscontrol syndrome" incorporates child beating as one of its characteristic behaviors--caused by specific brain abnormality.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF		2									
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *O'Doherty, N. J.*
Subdural Haematoma in Battered Babies
DEVELOPMENT, MEDICINE AND CHILD NEUROLOGY, April 1964, 6:192-193

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Author emphasizes that whenever a battered baby is treated, a deliberate search for subdural haematoma should be instituted.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2): The diagnostic clues the physician should look for are outlined.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF				2							
TREAT				4							
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Oettinger, Katherine B.*
Protecting Children from Abuse
PARENTS MAGAZINE, November 1964, 39:11-12

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Brief, non-specific article on "ugly truth" of child abuse, noting effects on Children's Bureau to promote state legislation on reporting laws, and appealing to readers to support efforts to counteract child abuse.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

General Public

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP	4										
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Oliver, J. E., et al.*
A Family Kindred with Ill-Used Children; The Burden on the Community
BRITISH JOURNAL OF PSYCHIATRY, July 1973, 123:81-90

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Discussion of research study on one family, three generations. All were subjected to severe mistreatment as children. Though they received extensive social/medical services, such services have not prevented tendency to perpetuate child abuse/neglect. Numerous charts and tables.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Description of family and pathology evident in all generations, e.g. sexual aberrations, exploitation of children, emotional disturbance. (b) Variety of services received--Table II delineates.

PARAGRAPHS (2): Treatment of individuals usually came too late.

MENTION (1): (a) Tendency of disturbed members of family to marry disturbed partners. (b) Socially incompetent people who mistreat children suffered poor mothering themselves. (c) non-recognition of problem because: (1) professionals unwilling to accept possibility, (2) adults in family put on misleading front.

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP	4										
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF	2										
TREAT	3										
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS	3										

CITATION: *Oliver, J. E., et al.*
Five Generations of Ill-Treated Children in One Family Pedigree
BRITISH JOURNAL OF PSYCHIATRY, November 1971, 119:473-480

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): It was found that numberous cases of child abuse and neglect were concentrated in the same family's ancestry.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Many tables and a chart illustrate the details of all the cases of abuse found in successive generations of the family. (b) Encouraging birth control is suggested as a means to prevent further abuse in families with a high incidence of abuse.

PARAGRAPHS (2): (a) Childish unrealism is a large factor in resistance to treatment. (b) Separation of children from their parents, social supports, and psychiatric care are also mentioned as treatment options.

MENTION (1): A table giving figures on the incidence of various types of abuse in the generations of the families is included.

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists
Psychiatrists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP	4										
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF	2										
TREAT	2										
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN	3										
STATS	1										

CITATION: *Oliver, J. E., et al.*
Six Generations of Ill-Used Children in a Huntington's Pedigree
POSTGRADUATE MEDICAL JOURNAL, December 1969, 45:757-760

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Case study of environmental and genetic factors of six generations who were subjected to active cruelty and passive neglect.

SECTIONS (3): The case study follows Huntington's disease, the symptoms of which are irritability and insidious deterioration of personality, which often contributed to overtly battering a child.

PARAGRAPHS (2): Treatment: psychiatric counseling (almost ineffective), family planning as necessary, and abortion.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP	4										
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF	3										
TREAT	2										
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Olivier, K., et al.*
Stanford-Binet and Goodenough-Harris Test Performances of Headstart Children
PSYCHOLOGICAL REPORTS, 1967, 20:1175-1179

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Study investigating characteristics of Stanford-Binet and Goodenough-Harris tests for 188 Headstart children. Children scored in low normal level of intelligence, girls superior to boys, whites superior to blacks. While females did better than black males and females, no difference between white males and black males and females. Stanford-Binet and Goodenough-Harris did not correlate highly. Goodenough-Harris not an adequate measure of intelligence for this population.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO CPS

CITATION: *Oltman, Jane E., et al.*
Parental Deprivation & Psychiatric Conditions, III (in Personality Disorders and Other Conditions)
DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM, May 1967, (28):298-303

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Data correlating deprivation with personality and character disorders is contrasted with early information, which showed experience in orphanages unrelated to schizophrenia.

SECTIONS (3): Broken homes and irresponsible parenting attitudes, especially of the father, have catastrophic effects on offspring. Because death of a parent does not produce the same reactions, this indicates hostile and traumatic events around separation affect the child.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF			3								
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS			4								

CITATION: *O'Neill, James A., Jr.*
Deliberate Childhood Trauma: Surgical Perspectives
JOURNAL OF TRAUMA, April 1973, 13:399-400

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): The main emphasis is the physician's difficulty in working with abusive families as both caretaker and investigator, and problems with making diagnosis. Battered Child Committees formed in some institutions to facilitate identification and management of cases.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2): (a) indicators for abuse, e.g. discrepancy between historical information and injury, neglect. (b) Legislators have not had medical/psychological information regarding abuse which would enable them to design "informed" legislation.

MENTION (1): Need for surgeons to be aware of abuse problem--they see children first.

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC	2										
PRB DEF	4										
TREAT											
LEG CON	2										
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *O'Neill, James A., et al.*
Patterns of Injury in the Battered Child Syndrome
JOURNAL OF TRAUMA, April 1973, 13(4):332-339

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Summary of experience with 110 abused children treated at Vanderbilt Clinic and Nashville hospitals over a five year period. Emphasis on kinds of injuries as indications of abuse: soft tissue, fractures, head injuries. Discrepancy between extent of injury and related history of injury as indication of abuse.

SECTIONS (3): Breakdown of types of injuries in each of patients--some resulted in death or permanent disability.

PARAGRAPHS (2): Family characteristics in above cases: most victims under 2 years, low socioeconomic status, broken homes, mothers under 17, defect in child, physical/emotional neglect; all related factors.

MENTION (1): (a) Child abuse in emergency room populations. (b) Hospitalization as "treatment" to intercept cycle of abuse so child can be protected while further investagation/treatment can be initiated. (c) Need for surgeons, physicians to be alert to possibility of abuse.

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP		4									
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC		3									
PRB DEF		2									
TREAT		1									
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS		1									

CITATION: *Orine, Martin T., et al.*
On the Detection of Deception: A Model for the Study of Physiological Effects of Psychological Stimuli
HANDBOOK OF PSYCHOPHYSIOLOGY, N. Greenfield, et al., ed., 1972, 743-785

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): A review of methods to detect deception, with an effort to organize independent variables involved in responsivity. Discussion of factors that play a role in the process, both physiological and psychological.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO CPS

CITATION: *Ounsted, Christopher, et al.*
The Aspects of Bonding Failure: The Psychopathology and Psychotherapeutic Treatment of Families of Battered Children
DEVELOPMENTAL MEDICINE AND CHILD NEUROLOGY, 1974

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Discussion of two-part program at Park Hospital for Children in Oxford, England: (1) In-patient treatment of abusive mothers and their children including non-battered siblings. Mothers live with children and are given total care, as are abused children. Open relationship is fostered (closed relationship discussed). Families deliberately placed in regressive situation to foster growth and development. Stable bond with families maintained after discharge. (2) Individual out-patient therapy by social worker for potentially abusive parents and child in home. Mothers involved in group therapy encouraged to phone in crisis and to keep diary. Of 24 mothers involved, no battering occurred.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Two case histories. (b) Characteristics of families, abusive and potentially abusive, noted, e.g. physical or mental abnormality present in many of child victims. (c) Court hearings can be therapeutic as means of parents' expiation of guilt.

PARAGRAPHS (2): (a) Parents told at first interview that doctor knows child was abused--often accept this with relief. (b) Use of Place of Safety Order to admit child to hospital allows 28 days to implement treatment plan. (c) Indications of abuse are that parents often give contradictory history of injury; child's "frozen watchfulness" indication of abuse.

MENTION (1): 110 cases per 1000 at above hospital per year--Kemp and Helfer statistics also noted.

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP		3									
IN COM											
IN INT		2									
INDIC		2									
PRB DEF		3									
TREAT		4									
LEG CON		3									
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN		4									
STATS		1									

CITATION: *Overton, Alice*
Serving Families Who Don't Want Help
SOCIAL CASEWORK, July 1953

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Observations of families who refused help from social service agencies and who were designated for service in an experimental outreach project in New York City in 1950. Workers went out to homes and found that, after initial distrust, families entered into meaningful contact. Author notes importance of looking diagnostically at whole family--best way to see this is in home; importance of giving distrustful family a positive sense of authority and assisting them with approaching, dealing with authority figures (especially social service agencies).

SECTIONS (3): (a) Two case histories--evidence of neglect in homes. (b) Families had multiple problems and resented authority--specific characteristics described.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists
Social Workers

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP	3										
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT	4										
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Paget, Norman W.*
Emergency Parent: A Protective Service to Children in Crisis
CHILD WELFARE, July 1967

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Description of a two-year experimental project in Erie County, New York (begun in 1966) to provide emergency parent services in crisis neglect cases. Emergency parents move into home until parent can be located or until other placement arrangements for children can be made. This forestalls need to remove children abruptly from familiar surroundings which can be traumatic for children.

SECTIONS (3): Case illustrations when no placement of children made (parents returned), and when placement delayed.

PARAGRAPHS (2): (a) Distinction of "emergency parent" service vs. "homemaker"--latter entails assisting responsible family member to care for children. (b) Attorneys consulted over issue of legality of placing adult in home without parents' permission. (c) Preparation of emergency parents --functions, case situations, need to be alert for home accidents, preparation for hostility and possible overt aggression from neglectful parents.

MENTION (1): (a) Large number of complaints involve crisis situations--children left unsupervised or inadequately supervised. (b) In most cases, no telephone in home.

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP					3						
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF					1						
TREAT											
LEG CON					2						
REFER											
ANC SER					4						2
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Palomeque, L. E., et al.*
Battered Child Syndrome: Unusual Dermatological Manifestation
ARCHIVES OF DERMATOLOGY, 1964, 90:326-327

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Case of a 2-1/2 year old boy who was the subject of biting by his siblings.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2): It is emphasized that, although the Battered Child Syndrome technically involves neglect or abuse by parents, children are also quite capable of cruelty.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP	4										
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF	2										
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Paneth, J.*
Deflation in an Inflationary Period: Some Current Social Health Need Provisions
AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PUBLIC HEALTH, January 1972, 62:60-63

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): An overview of a hospital social service department's experience with the current societal provisions for health and maintenance needs such as Medicare, Medicaid, and Public Assistance.

SECTIONS (3): Case studies are used to illustrate the problems of clients getting various forms of public assistance.

PARAGRAPHS (2): Child abuse is mentioned as a problem of current concern, along with drug addiction.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists
General Public

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT	2										
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Papanek, G. O.*
Dynamics of Community Consultation
ARCHIVES OF GENERAL PSYCHIATRY, August 1968, 19:189-196

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): This paper reports on the experience of a group of psychoanalytically trained clinicians as they applied other dynamic understanding of human behavior to mental health problems via community consultation.

SECTIONS (3): Discussion of the problems of serving as consultants to welfare workers, police, clergy, etc., the issues of assessment, consultees' expectations, levels and modes of intervention, counter transference equivalents, goals and termination of consultation.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists
Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO CPS

CITATION: *Parker, Graham E.*
The Battered Child Syndrome (The Problem in the United States)
MEDICAL SCIENCE AND LAW, 1965, 5:160-163

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Doctors should be trained to diagnose and report abuse. Reporting procedures must be clarified. Many doctors resent reporting laws as infringing on doctor/patient relationship.

SECTIONS (3): Some states emphasize prosecution more than protection, and vice versa.

PARAGRAPHS (2): (a) A universally accepted CPS agency is lacking in the U.S. (b) Most abusers are the child's parents; the abuser's family life is multi-problematic.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM	4										
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF	2										
TREAT	2										
LEG CON	3										
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Parry, W. H., et al.*
Child Abuse Syndrome
BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, July 8, 1972, 3:113-114

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): In a letter to the editor, the author suggests that only a community-coordinated detection scheme would have any hope for preventing child abuse. This is a response to Graham Jackson's article of June 24, 1972, which according to above authors, contains nothing new on child abuse.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1): Battered baby can occur in any family, regardless of social class.

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP				4							
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Parsons, T.*
The Incest Taboo in Relation to Social Structure and the Socialization of the Child
BRITISH JOURNAL OF SOCIOLOGY, June 1954, 5:101-117

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): The author develops a theory of the functional role the incest taboo plays in the social structure of societies and the socialization of the child, using the psychological theories of Freud and the sociology of Fortune and Levi-Strauss.

SECTIONS (3): (a) The incest taboo, in the opinion of the author, is one of the important universals in human society. Its role in the nuclear family is discussed, and the nuclear family's relation to the larger society is considered. (b) Freud's theory of the importance of erotism in human development is discussed in detail. The author concludes erotic gratification is an indispensable instrument of socialization of the human child, but unrestricted erotic gratification stands in the way of both maturation of personality and the operation of the society. (c) The incest taboo plays the important role of regulating the erotic factor.

PARAGRAPH (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP								4			
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Pasamanick, Benjamin*
A Child is Being Beaten
AMERICAN JOURNAL OF ORTHOPSYCHIATRY, July 1971, 41(4):540-556

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): An emotional address (to the American Orthopsychiatric Association) dealing with the serious, sometimes fatal, effects of poverty--specifically malnutrition--on children. General criticism of our society's responsibility for this situation and its inaction in dealing with it. A plea for action. NB: The title refers to chapter heading from The Brothers Karamazov

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO CPS

CITATION: *Paulsen, Monrad G.*
The Legal Framework for Child Protection
COLUMBIA LAW REVIEW, April 1966, (66):679-717

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): The author describes at length and discusses in detail the legal provisions directly related to child abuse. Four sets of laws are taken up in turn: (1) Provisions of criminal law which can be invoked to punish child abusers. (2) Juvenile court acts that provide for the removal of neglected or abused children from their parents. (3) Legislation which establishes protective services for children. (4) Child abuse reporting laws. The issues raised by these laws and possible further legislation are suggested and discussed.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Lawyers

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON	4										
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Pauleen, Morris G., et al.*
The Physically Abused Child: A Focus on Prevention
CHILD WELFARE, February 1969, 48(2)

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): A comparison of results of a Los Angeles County study with results reported in the literature, revealing important personal-social characteristics of abusive relationships.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Charts summarizing results of this study. (b) Description of various treatment approaches described in literature. (c) Use of homemaker services to identify family weaknesses as a preventive measure. (The authors have developed an instrument to measure child-rearing attitudes and practices.)

PARAGRAPHS (2): (a) Indicators for "Battered Child Syndrome" and indicators used in study to identify abuse. (b) Historical reference to the Mary Ellen case (1874)--first reported case. (c) Some description of reasons physicians fail to report abuse. (d) Psychodynamic description of neglectful vs. abusing parents.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists
Social Workers

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM	2										
IN INT											
INDIC	2										
PRB DEF	4									2	
TREAT	3										
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN	3										
STATS	3										

CITATION: *Pena, Sergio, et al.*
Child Abuse and Traumatic Pseudocyst of the Pancreas
JOURNAL OF PEDIATRICS, December 8, 1973, 83(6):1026-1028

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Blunt abdominal trauma accounts for at least 1/2 of the reported cases of pseudocyst of the pancreas in children. Abuse should be considered especially if the child is less than 3.

SECTIONS (3): Case histories documenting pseudocyst related to child abuse are reported.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP				3							
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC				4							
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Perlman, Helen Harris*
The Caseworker's Use of Collateral Information
SOCIAL CASEWORK, October 1951, 325-333

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Philosophical discussion of using collateral information (communications from and to agencies concerning clients) which can be beneficial if used appropriately. Discussion of concepts of confidentiality and client's self-determination in an effort to clarify these operational philosophies so that useful purposes of collateral information, in terms of utility to client, can be identified.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Factors to be considered in use of collateral information. (b) Making maximum use of collateral information.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1): Collateral information originally conceived as means of preventing client from exploiting community resources in 1870s.

TARGET POPULATION:

Social Workers
Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO CPS

CITATION: *Peterson, D. R.*
Behavior Problems of Middle Childhood
JOURNAL OF CONSULTING PSYCHOLOGY, 1961, 25(3):205-209

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): The study of behavioral problems of children in their middle childhood years. Using factor analysis, clinical problems reported by kindergarten teachers were studied.

SECTIONS (3): Describing the methodology used in the study and reporting the results.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO CPS

CITATION: *Pfundt, Theodore R.*
The Problem of the Battered Child
POSTGRADUATE MEDICINE, April 1964, 35:426-431

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Cases demonstrating the extent and variety of child abuse are presented.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Sexual assault should be handled with minimal trauma to the child, and good after-care is needed. (b) Because there are rarely any witnesses to sexual assaults, the child must often be subjected to trauma of reliving the experience.

PARAGRAPHS (2): (a) Physician's role is important not only in gathering evidence but also in initiating handling of case. (b) Family factors lie behind abuse problems. Children often recover emotionally. (c) Special courts often exist to take these cases.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP				4							
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF	2										
TREAT	2							3			
LEG CON	2							3			
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Phillips, Leslie, et al.*
Rorschach Indices of Developmental Level
JOURNAL OF GENETIC PSYCHOLOGY, 1959, 94:267-285

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): A research study which reviews the investigation of normal and deviant perceptual activity and then presents a new assessment of perceptual function.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO CPS

CITATION: *Phillips, L., et al.*
Social Role and Patterns of Symptomatic Behaviors.
JOURNAL OF ABNORMAL AND SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY, 1958, 57

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): This study analyzed symptomatic behaviors of 604 mental patients to determine a tendency to appear together or to be mutually exclusive in the deviant behavior of the patient.

SECTIONS (3): It was determined that symptoms tend to occur in three major groupings, classified as "avoidance of others," "self indulgences and turning against others," and "self deprivation and turning against self."

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO CPS

CITATION: *Pickel, S., et al.*
Thirsting and Hypernatremic Dehydration--A Form of Child Abuse
PEDIATRICS, January 1970, 45(1):54-59

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): The authors present three cases of hypernatremic dehydration in young children, which they report was caused by periodic water deprivation by near-psychotic mothers.

SECTIONS (3): The medical treatment of the children's condition is described.

PARAGRAPHS (2): Graphs of subsequent weight gain and recovery indicators are included.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical--Pediatricians

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP					4						
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Pickering, Douglas*
Neonatal Hypoglycemia Due to Salicylate Poisoning
PROCEEDINGS OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF MEDICINE (London), December 1968, 61(12):1256

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): A case history of hypoglycemia in an infant may have been parent-induced in an attempt to poison the child.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP				4							
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Pickett, L. K.*
Role of Surgeon in the Detection of Child Abuse
CONNECTICUT MEDICINE, September 1972, 36(9):513-514

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Role of the surgeon in detection of child abuse.

SECTIONS (3): Statistics on mortality and nature of injuries.

PARAGRAPHS (2): (a) Historical development of identified features of child abuse. (b) DART program of child abuse management at Yale-New Haven Hospital. (c) Connecticut Public Act #216 provisions for child abuse.

MENTION (1): Registry of children suspected of being abused in Connecticut.

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists
Surgeons

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP				4							
IN COM	1										
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF										2	
TREAT											
LEG CON				2							
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS				3							

CITATION: *Pieterse, J. J.*
The Battered Child
NEDERLANDS TIJDSCHRIFT VOOR GENEESKUNDE, June 13, 1970, 114(24):1000-1002

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Hospitalization, healing, return to home with surveillance, and interim or permanent placement are recommended.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists
Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO CPS

CITATION: *Platou, Ralph V.*
Battering
BULLETIN OF THE TULANE MEDICAL FACULTY, May 1964, 23:157-165

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): The authors discuss the concept of "battering" and place emphasis on the variety of forms child battering may take.

SECTIONS (3): A number of case examples are given to illustrate the diverse forms abuse takes. Tables are presented which summarize data on the types of abuse and characteristics of abused children in a study of 5,039 infants and children seen in a pediatric clinic. The authors outline state legislation on reporting of child abuse recommended by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists
Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP	3										
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF	4										
TREAT											
LEG CON	3										
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS	3										

CITATION: *Podell, Lawrence*
Family Planning by Mothers on Welfare
BULLETIN OF THE NEW YORK ACADEMY OF MEDICINE, October 1973, 49(10):931-937

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Most mothers surveyed were pregnant as teenagers. Most mothers over 30 had at least five children. Two-thirds knew of the pill. Seven-tenths knew where to get free advice on family planning.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO CPS

CITATION: *Polansky, Norman A., et al.*
Child Neglect in a Rural Community
SOCIAL CASEWORK, October 1968, 467-474

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Ten Appalachian mothers referred by Welfare Department due to concern about child neglect were seen as (1) immature and clinging, (2) forming symbiotic mother/child relationships until replaced by an attitude of detachment at a later age, (3) somatic, (4) IQ equal to other mothers in same socio-economic strata, and (5) tolerant of husbands. Patterns which were identified are (1) eruptive with shame, (2) eruptive without shame, (3) apathetic, and (4) apathetic without disorder.

SECTIONS (3): Case examples of each family are presented.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1): Since the mothers' problems of "immaturity" are basic, treatment modes are expensive, long term and not limited to one type.

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP			3								
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF			4								
TREAT			1								
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Polansky, Norman, et al.*
Pseudostoicism in Mothers of the Retarded
SOCIAL CASEWORK, December 1971, 51:643-650

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): An enumeration of the varied ways in which a mother copes with a retarded child.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Attitudes that mothers assume when they know that their child is subnormal. (b) Pseudostoicism is the means by which a potentially shattering liability has been converted into an asset. (c) Treatment of handicapped children's mothers should be to find other ways to achieve the same psychological ends needed for herself without detriment to the child.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO CPS

CITATION: *Polansky, Norman A., et al.*
Two Modes of Maternal Immaturity and Their Consequences
CHILD WELFARE, June 1970, 49(6):312-323

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): There is a direct correlation between social withdrawal, physical slowness and dependency on others as characteristics of the mother and her neglect of her children.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Children who have immature mothers do not develop fully intellectually. (b) The apathy and futility expressed, as evidenced in the mother, can be traced to early childhood.

PARAGRAPHS (2): Treatment foci outlined are: (1) Provide economic aid, (2) Offer an emotional attachment, (3) Offer availability for verbal interaction, (4) Relate casework with concrete aid.

MENTION (1): Parents of abused children may be generally better organized, but are much more preoccupied with hostile impulses than those involved in child neglect.

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists
Social Workers

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF		1	4								
TREAT			2								
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Polansky, Norman A., et al.*
Verbal Accessibility in the Treatment of Child Neglect
CHILD WELFARE, June 1971, 1(6):349-356

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Describes means for helping the verbally inaccessible, Southern Appalachian neglecting mother to talk.

SECTIONS (3): Interviewing skills to facilitate and diagnose verbal accessibility.

PARAGRAPHS (2): Psychodynamic characteristics of mothers lacking verbal accessibility.

MENTION (1): Separation of service and financial aid inhibits treatment possibilities.

TARGET POPULATION:

Welfare Workers

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											3
INDIC											
PRB DEF		2									
TREAT		4									4
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Polier, Justine Wise*
The Invisible Legal Rights of the Poor
CHILDREN, November-December 1965, 12(6):215-220

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): The rights of the poor are often flagrantly violated in our society. Legal needs of the poor must be identified, as well as how laws, as they stand now, constitute economic, social and psychological disabilities imposed on the poor. A call for law reform.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Jurisdiction of court extended to cover child neglect but court services more adequate for delinquents than for dependent or neglected children. (b) Areas of violated rights: (1) Juveniles sent to prison without legal protection, (2) Unequal justice for unmarried mother, (3) No legal protection for neglected children left in shelter homes for long periods, then placed haphazardly in foster homes.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1): 1962 New York State law giving family court authority to terminate custody of child where there is permanent neglect.

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP			4								
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON			3								
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Poveda, T. G.*
A Perspective on Adolescent Social Relations
PSYCHIATRY, February 1972, 35

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): The author attempts to present a perspective on adolescent relations which will create a coherent framework for the understanding of interpersonal problems of young people.

SECTIONS (3): (a) He argues the adolescent's position in America is one of segregation and subordination, and that the adolescent social world is the most important determinant of social behavior. (b) The author presents the findings of his study of the social structure of the senior class in a high school.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO CPS

CITATION: *Powell, G. F., et al.*
Emotional Deprivation and Growth Retardation Simulating Idiopathic Hypopituitarism: I. Clinical Evaluation of the Syndrome
NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL OF MEDICINE, June 8, 1967, 276:1271-1278

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Discussion of study on 13 children believed to have growth failure on basis of idiopathic hypopituitarism but the study identified emotional disturbance and abnormal home environments as causative factors. Children characterized by bizarre types of polydipsia, polyphagia: drinking water from toilet bowls, eating from garbage cans, etc.

SECTIONS (3): Change of environment to hospital brought significant improvements in children's behavior and rapid gains in growth. Family characteristics: marital discord, alcoholism, promiscuity, psychologic disturbances in parent-child relationship. Charts and tables on study.

PARAGRAPHS (2): Treatment: removal of child to convalescent hospital, no medications, no special effort to give children medical or psychiatric therapy. Parents extremely difficult to work with, so efforts to change home environment largely unsuccessful.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC							4				
PRB DEF							3				
TREAT							2				
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS							3				

CITATION: *Pratt, Branwen*
The Role of the Unconscious in the Eternal Husband
LITERATURE AND PSYCHOLOGY, 1971, 21(1):29-40

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): The Eternal Husband is one of Dostoevski's works which depicts the unconscious source of human behavior and unacknowledged connection between human beings.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

General Public

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO CPS

CITATION: *Pugh, R. J.*
Battered Babies
LANCET, August 29, 1970, 2:466-467

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Statistics of battered babies in England and Wales, with the author projecting that one out of every 1000 babies will be hospitalized for battering within its first year.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2): He also points out that one parent does not accuse the other of attacking the child, nor do they request medical help for their partners.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF	2										
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS	4										

CITATION: *Quigley, Thomas B., et al.*
Advances in the Management of Fractures and Dislocations in the Past Decade
ORTHOPEDIC CLINICS OF NORTH AMERICA, November 1972, 3(3):793-825

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Many new advances in dealing with fractures, etc., are discussed.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1): (a) Old fractures, dehydration, bruising, pallor and other indicators are mentioned. (b) Parental assault accounts for most of the Battered Baby Syndrome, but other diagnoses must not be ruled out.

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC				1							
PRB DEF				1							
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Radbill, Samuel X.*
The First Treatise on Pediatrics
AMERICAN JOURNAL OF DISEASES OF CHILDREN, November 1971, 122(5):369-376

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): A translation of medical literature on pediatrics written in the year 900 A.D. The author explains pediatrics in contemporary terminology and then gives translated excerpts from Rhazes' treatise.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO CPS

CITATION: *Raffalli, Henri Christian*
The Battered Child: An Overview of a Medical, Legal and Social Problem
CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, 1970, 16(2):139-150

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Legal aspects of the presumed natural right of parents to care for and have custody of children. Diagnosis is difficult because of the demands of the doctrine of substantiation. X-rays raise the problem of self-incrimination.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Problem definition: Families lived in communities for years but were not assimilated into the community, had financial difficulties, marital problems, premarital conception, were rigid, compulsive, generally depressed, with a wide range of pathology. However, beating is not confined to any one group. (b) Initial influence: The person should be sympathetic and quiet, not punitive, hostile or angry. (c) Initial complaint: Should include strength as well as weakness.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Lawyers

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT		3									
INDIC											
PRB DEF		3									
TREAT											
LEG CON		4									
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Rall, Mary E.*
The Casework Process in Work with the Child and the Family in the Child's Own Home
NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK, CASEWORK PAPERS, 1955, 31-43

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Casework goals are based on the principle of intrinsic worth of the human being and the article traces the implications of this principle in working with damaged, neglected children and families.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists
Social Workers

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT	4										
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Raphling, D. L., et al.*
Incest: A Genealogical Study
ARCHIVES OF GENERAL PSYCHIATRY, April 1967, 16:505

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): The author presents a case study of a family in which, over the course of the generations, father-daughter, mother-son, and sister-brother incest occurred and was to a great extent tolerated by all participants.

SECTIONS (3): The psychological characteristics and effects on the participants are discussed. A review of the literature is included.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists
Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP								4			
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF								3			
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Ratner, Herbert*
A Public Health Physician Views Abortion
CHILD AND FAMILY, Winter 1968, 7(1):38-46

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): The author argues that the medical profession should take a strong stand against legalizing abortion.

SECTIONS (3): The inaccuracy of statistics frequently cited about abortion is documented. The author cites evidence from other countries to show that legalizing abortion leads to increases in both legal and illegal abortions and a decrease in the use of contraceptives.

PARAGRAPHS (2): The author draws an analogy between the "extra uterine" battered child syndrome and the "intra uterine" battered child syndrome, i.e. abortion.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
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IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF				2							
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Raeb, Kenneth G., et al.*
A Conference on Child Abuse
WISCONSIN MEDICAL JOURNAL, October 1972, 71:226-229

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Report on a panel for detection, prosecution, and treatment of abusing parents.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2): (a) Background family problems and difficulty of diagnosing child abuse are discussed. (b) Indicators for abuse, e.g., multiple long bone fractures, are given. (c) Indicators of neglect are retarded bone age, and mild osteoporosis. Several legal problems are encountered such as focus on defending parents unless they can be proven guilty, and need for Juvenile Court.

MENTION (1): (a) Revision in treatment priorities is suggested. (b) Drinking, psychosis, retardation and other incidences among parents are reported.

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC				2	2						
PRB DEF	2										
TREAT	1										
LEG CON				2							
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS	1										

CITATION: *Reinhard, Willie*
Kindermisshandlungen
MUNCHENER MEDIZINISCHE WOCHENSCHRIFT, May 5, 1967

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Summary of an article.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2): Psychodynamics of abuse show up in family's structural deficit, child's bed-wetting, and other responses to antagonistic upbringing.

MENTION (1): (a) Hematomas and multiple fractures are two indicators. (b) Supervision of "passive-indolent" abusers is enough while "disharmonic-ambivalent" maltreaters should have child removed.

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP	4										
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC	1										
PRB DEF	2										
TREAT	1										
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Reinhart, John B., et al.*
The Abused Child: Mandatory Reporting Legislation
JOURNAL OF AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, April 27, 1964, 188(4):358-362

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Mandatory reporting laws are valuable because physicians have conflicting values. The laws extend rational management to bring the abuse problems out for investigation. Their drawback is exclusion of siblings; hazards to them may be augmented when caretaker is questioned.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON				4							
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Reinhart, J. B., et al.*
Love of Children - a Myth?
CLINICAL PEDIATRICS, December 1968, 7(12):703-705

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): The author presents informational discussion to document his point that children are a mixed blessing to most parents and many mothers are totally inadequate to the task of child rearing, much less measuring up to ideal models of mothering.

SECTIONS (3): The contention is made that public children's services concentrate more on needs of adults than needs of children.

PARAGRAPHS (2): Statistics on the success of treatment of a group of neglectful mothers are reported.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
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INDIC											
PRB DEF	4										
TREAT	3										
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Reintz, Freda G.*
Special Registration Project on the Abused Child
CHILD WELFARE, February 1965, 44(2):103-105

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Cases of child abuse in Philadelphia area agencies were marked with a red "X" to indicate a report had been made in order to expedite case finding and treatment.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1): The red "X" does not eliminate necessity for physicians to report. Eleven of 105 children involved were dead at the end of the study.

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists
Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP				1							
IN COM											
IN INT											
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PRB DEF											
TREAT				4							
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS				1							

CITATION: *Resnick, Phillip, J.*
Child Murder by Parents: A Psychiatric Review of Filicide
AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PSYCHIATRY, September 1969, 126(3):325-334

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Description of 131 cases of child murder with a classification of motive: (1) altruism, (2) acute psychosis, (3) unwanted child, (4) accidental, (5) revenge.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Foreknowledge of behavior patterns should help prevent child murder along with (1) access to psychiatric care, (2) intervention at first sign of child abuse, (3) social agencies to care for unwanted children. (b) Two lengthy case histories.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists
Psychiatrists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP				3							
IN COM											
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PRB DEF				4							
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN				3							
STATS											

CITATION: *Rhinehart, John W.*
Genesis of Overt Incest
COMPREHENSIVE PSYCHIATRY, February 1961, 338-349

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): The author reviews the literature on incest and presents four case histories of incestuous relationships.

SECTIONS (3): (a) The literature and case material indicate that participants tend to be extremely immature, often dependent and socially isolated people, from low socioeconomic background, who were emotionally depriving, exploitive, tolerant of promiscuity, adultery and alcoholic excess. (b) The author suggests family structure disorganization is a more critical factor than poverty and that mother's response (tolerance vs. intolerance of incest) is also a critical factor.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists
Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP								3			
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IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF								4			
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Richardson, Stephen A.*
The Background Histories of School Children Severely Malnourished in Infancy
ADVANCES IN PEDIATRICS, 1974, 21:167-195

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Discussion of comparative study on social/biological backgrounds of Jamaican school boys hospitalized with severe malnutrition and those of similar age, sex, residence, not suffering from malnutrition, to test hypothesis that severe malnutrition impairs functional development of children. Results suggest that there is a need to look at the total ecology of child development, where malnutrition is only one of a number of variables influencing functional development.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Survey of research studies--most do not give serious consideration to variables besides malnutrition. (b) Description of subjects and methods in this study. (c) Questionnaire used for interviewing families. (d) Variables considered: caretakers' histories, economic conditions, educational/social histories of boys, mortality of siblings.

PARAGRAPHS (2): Statistical tables or characteristics of two groups in study.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP					4						
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF					3						
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS					3						

CITATION: *Riessman, Frank*
Social Class and Projective Tests
JOURNAL OF PROJECTIVE TECHNOLOGY, 1958, 22:433-439

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Discusses whether variables such as motivation, practice, test selection, language, anxiety, speed factors can affect various projective tests. Many difficulties are across cultural and subcultural lines.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
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TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO CPS

CITATION: *Riley, N. M.*
The Abused Child
ROCKY MOUNTAIN MEDICAL JOURNAL, September 1971, 68:33-36

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Emphasis is on explicating the Child Abuse Act which requires the reporting by physicians of suspected abuse, and illustrating how it has been adopted in modified versions by most states.

SECTIONS (3): The author discusses the physician's responsibility for reporting suspected cases of abuse and the reasons why they are sometimes reluctant to do so.

PARAGRAPHS (2): Author discusses briefly the character of the abusive parent. The approaches the physician might take in the initial interview of a parent in a suspected case of child abuse are outlined.

MENTION (1): That no successful treatment of parent abuses has been discovered.

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM	3										
IN INT	2										
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TREAT											
LEG CON	4										
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Roaf, Robert*
Child Care in General Practice: Trauma in Childhood
BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, June 12, 1965, 5449:1541-1543

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): A discussion of common childhood injuries, diagnosis, and treatment. Includes mechanical injuries (e.g. from car accidents), common fractures, elbow fractures, ankle injury, nerve, tendon and blood vessel injuries, burns.

SECTIONS (3): Battered baby syndrome as a source of childhood trauma. Child usually teething and suffering from malnutrition, may come in with skull fractures; Caffey's work mentioned.

PARAGRAPHS (2): Diagnosis difficult regarding physical abuse, therefore hospitalization is best treatment plan for child. Parents' own M.D. is best source of advice for long-term treatment plans.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
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IN INT											
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PRB DEF				3							
TREAT				2							
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Robertson, Joyce*
Mothering as an Influence on Early Development
PSYCHOANALYTIC STUDY OF THE CHILD, 1962, 17:245-264

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): The influence of mothering on early development shows that defects in the quality of mothering by a sole mother can result in emotional needs being unfulfilled; deficient mother in the first year causes poor general development which can look similar to retardation or organic defect, and the resulting impairment will persist after the first year, but may become partially obscured by neurotic features.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Psychoanalysis for the mother is not a cure because it will not bring about quick enough results. (b) The mother/child interaction is presented from five clinical records.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
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LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO CPS

CITATION: *Robinson, H. B., et al.*
Longitudinal Development of the Very Young in a Comprehensive Day Care Program: The First Two Years
CHILD DEVELOPMENT, 1971, 42:1673-1683

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Describes enriched day care program and longitudinal study of enrolled infants and young children in which (1) Cognitive development was enhanced, particularly during the time when verbal abilities emerge. (2) Day care efforts had special impact on culturally disadvantaged during ages 2-4. (3) Major impact was in verbal area rather than non-verbal. Suggests questions that could be studied for future efforts.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
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IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO CPS

CITATION: *Robson, Kenneth, et al.*
Patterns and Determinants of Maternal Attachment
JOURNAL OF PEDIATRICS, December 1970, 77(6):976-985

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Maternal attitudes and specific infant behavior determine infant attachments to their mothers.

SECTIONS (3): (a) The first four to six weeks, the model mother views the baby as an anonymous, unsocial object. (b) When the child begins to smile, the baby is recognized as a person. (c) By the end of the third month, maternal attachments are strong enough to make the baby's absence unpleasant and his imagined loss is an intolerable prospect.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
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LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO CPS

CITATION: *Rodenburg, Martin*
Child Murder by Depressed Parents
CANADIAN PSYCHIATRIC ASSOCIATION JOURNAL, 1971, 16:41-48

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Discussion of the psychodynamics of believed child murder. Author reviews literature on the subject and presents his analysis of Canadian statistics on 141 incidents of child murder between 1964 and 1968. Author notes inconsistent use of terms infanticide and filicide. In Canada child murder denotes killing of a person 16 years and under. In Canadian study, most child murders were committed by parents (54%); of those committed by non-relatives, 32% assaulted their victims sexually, the crime usually occurring in the evening. There is risk that children may be killed by parents who suffer from severe depressive illness.

SECTIONS (3): Statistics on and analysis of child murder in Canada. Also statistics on incidence in other countries.

PARAGRAPHS (2): Legal definition of infanticide in Canada.

MENTION (1): (a) Reference to Resnick's findings of 155 cases of child murder over period of 216 years. (b) Early recognition of depressive illness in parents may prevent child murder.

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
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PRB DEF		4									
TREAT											
LEG CON				2							
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN		1									
STATS		3									

CITATION: *Rodham, Hillary*
Children Under the Law
HARVARD EDUCATION REVIEW, November 1973, 43(4):489-514

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): General discussion of children's legal status and need to recognize their special needs and interests. Discussion of several Supreme Court cases.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Abuse/neglect--removal of child from home should not be based on "best interests" of parents but on medically or psychologically justifiable reasons. (b) Traditionally, children have been regarded as chattels and the state is reluctant to interfere in the parent/child relationship.

PARAGRAPHS (2): (a) Prevalence of parental rights vs. children's rights; children's rights not identical to parents' rights. (b) Limited ability of legal system to enforce child's psychological needs. (c) Recommendation that community served rule on terminating parental rights, thus avoiding "middle-class" bias.

MENTION (1): Ambiguity of legal conditions under which state should intervene in abuse/neglect cases.

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP	4										
IN COM											
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PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON	3					3	3				
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Rolston, Richard Hummel*
The Effect of Prior Physical Abuse on the Expression of Overt and Fantasy Aggressive Behavior in Children
CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY, DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL, 1971, 32(5-B):3016

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): In follow-up, abused children have significantly less overt and fantasy aggressive behavior, and are higher in the scale of somberness, docility, desire to placate, appetite, masturbation, thumbsucking.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
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TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW		4									
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Rose, C. B.*
Unusual Periostitis in Children
RADIOLOGY, 1936, 27(2):131-137

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): The author presents five case studies of unusual cases of periostitis in children. Double diagnosis of scurvy, syphillis, and other etiologies are considered and discussed.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists
Radiologists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
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TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO CPS

410

CITATION: *Rosen, Shirley R., et al.*
Aftermath of Severe Multiple Deprivation in a Young Child: Clinical Implications
PERCEPTUAL AND MOTOR SKILLS, 1967, 24:219-226

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): A three year old child abandoned by his parents is reported as improving with treatment.

SECTIONS (3): A team approach emphasizing speech therapy and the relationship with the speech therapist is presented.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP					4						
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IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT					3						
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Rosenberg, A. H.*
Law-Medicine Notes: Compulsory Disclosure Statutes
NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL OF MEDICINE, June 5, 1969, 280:1287-88

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): The author presents the arguments against the public disclosure laws that violate the patient/doctor confidentiality. It is agreed the laws infringe upon the M.D.'s exercise of professional judgement and may frighten away patients.

SECTIONS (3): Three types of disclosure laws: those requiring reporting of gunshot wounds, drug abuse, and child abuse, are discussed.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
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PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON	4										
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Rosenberg, C. M.*
The Young Addict and His Family
BRITISH JOURNAL OF PSYCHIATRY, April 1971, 118(546):469-470

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Thirty-six adolescent drug addicts were studied and it was found that, compared to their siblings, they had more intense hostility toward their fathers, an over-dependent bond with their mothers, more serious childhood illnesses, and neurotic anti-social features.

SECTIONS (3): The study also showed over 1/3 of the parents and older siblings of the addicts were receiving psychiatric care at one time or another.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists
Psychiatrists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
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TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO CPS

CITATION: *Rosenheim, Margaret K.*
The Child and His Day in Court
CHILD WELFARE, January 1966, 45:17-27

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Reconciliation of need to act vs. established right to act is difficult. The best interests of the child need to be determined. Similar legal situations are treated differently. Social workers need to learn how to present legal evidence. Suggestions for reforming the Hearsay Rule and other aspects are given.

SECTIONS (3): Matters related to delinquents and court hearings are presented.

PARAGRAPHS (2): Not only does each state vary in definition of and approach to neglect and delinquency, but lawyers, social workers, and judges each approach the problem with divergent interests.

MENTION (1): "Neglect" infers parental failing and "dependency" infers inability.

TARGET POPULATION:

Lawyers
Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF			1								
TREAT											
LEG CON			4								
REFER											
ANC SER			2								
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Rowe, Daniel S., et al.*
A Hospital Program for the Detection and Registration of Abused and Neglected Children
NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL OF MEDICINE, April 23, 1970, 282:950-952

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): A registry for suspected abused children which has resulted in increased level of staff awareness of these problems, promoted early identification and led to thorough investigation.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2): Indicators are injuries that are not adequately explained, history or appearance that is repeated, or repeated ingestion of a toxic substance.

MENTION (1): Referrals have come mainly from professionals.

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical and Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC	2										
PRB DEF	4										
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER	1										
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Rowe, Norman L.*
Fractures of the Facial Skeleton in Children
JOURNAL OF ORAL SURGERY, August 1968, 26:505-515

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Discussion of fractures of the facial bones in children: a low incidence of fractures in children under 6 months is explainable by environmental, physical and anatomic circumstances. Also special features of jaw fractures in children, general principles of treatment, complications and growth disturbance.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1): Possible cause of jaw fracture may be physical abuse.

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
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IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Rubin, Jean*
The Need for Intervention
PUBLIC WELFARE, July 1966, 230-245

MAIN EMPHASIS (4):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists
Social Workers

SECTIONS (3): (a) The characteristics of child abusers' families are discussed. (b) Legislation currently enacted is reviewed relating to children. (c) The authors suggest there is a need for county planning and education.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1): Statistics on incidence of pattern.

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
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PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO CPS

CITATION: *Russell, Donald Hayes*
Law, Medicine and Minors (Part IV)
NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL OF MEDICINE, July 4, 1968, 279(1):31-32

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Because abuse complaints must be initiated by a third party who then becomes liable for counter-suit, new laws requiring compulsory reports by and immunity for physicians have been instituted. Some drawbacks such as accusatory stance, attribution of willful intent, and prerequisite injury are present.

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1): History of S.P.C.C. reported as it developed.

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
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PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON	4									1	
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Russell, Patricia A.*
Subdural Hematomas in Infancy
BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, August 21, 1965, 2:446-448

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): A review of 25 cases of subdural hematoma in infants; medically technical discussion of presenting fractures and treatment. Early diagnosis and treatment may prevent permanent brain damage.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1): (a) In three of the 25 cases, injury was probably inflicted. (b) Caffey's association of bone fractures and subdural hematoma.

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP				4							
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF				1							
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Salk, Lee*
Effects of Early Experience on Later Behavior
THE BATTERED PARENT: STRESSES OF CONTEMPORARY PARENTHOOD, Sixth Annual Seminar, Children's Medical Center, Tulsa, Oklahoma, October 1973

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Presentation of three major concepts: (1) early influences have enormous effects on later behavior and are sometimes irreversible, (2) there are critical periods in development for establishing certain behavior patterns, (3) concept of imprinting--described with reference to studies in fields of animal and human behavior, e.g. David Levy, Lorenz, Salk.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO CPS

CITATION: *Salk, Lee*
On the Prevention of Schizophrenia
DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM, 1968, 29:11-15

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Autism (infantile schizophrenia) is related to maternal deprivation. Author cites studies on effects of early sensory deprivation in animals and humans--such effects (e.g. inability to relate to others, inability to learn by experience or to respond appropriately to stimulation) are long-standing, affecting later adult behavior. Because sensory stimulation is crucial to infants' normal development, author suggests (1) parents should be educated in importance of early life phase, (2) parents should be given professional consultation at least once a month during last three months of pregnancy and child's first year.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM							4				
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Salk, Lee*
What Every Child Would Like His Parents to Know
THE BATTERED PARENT: STRESSES OF CONTEMPORARY PARENTHOOD, Sixth Annual Seminar, Children's Medical Center, Tulsa, Oklahoma, October 1973

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Parents need education regarding child development, helping them understand how child communicates. Importance of early months to foster child's trust and dependence. Parenthood a full-time responsibility. Need to be lenient with children. Parent education should also be part of medical curriculum. Doctors need to be sensitized to human needs.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1): Many people who abuse/neglect children didn't want children in the first place.

TARGET POPULATION:

General Public

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP	4										
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF	1										
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Salmon, James H.*
Subdural Hematoma in Infancy: Suggestions for Diagnosis and Management
CLINICAL PEDIATRICS, October 1971, 10(10):597-599

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Diagnosis and details of the technique for performing a subdural tap.

SECTIONS (3): Repeated subdural taps--keystone of treatment program.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1): Multiple skull fractures or bruises which are suggestive of battered child syndrome.

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists
Physicians in Pediatrics

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC				1							
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Salmon, M. A.*
The Spectrum of Abuse in the Battered Child Syndrome
INJURY, January 1971, 2(3):211-217

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Pediatricians have to be aware of indications of child abuse in physical finding in the child as well as in feelings and attitudes of the mother.

SECTIONS (3): Non-specific. Five case studies of child abuse are presented.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1): (a) Statistics show that most children are abused during the "crying period" of life. (b) Problems occur in legal definitions of child abuse. (c) Pediatricians should take charge of child abuse referrals.

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP	3										
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC	4										
PRB DEF	4										
TREAT											
LEG CON	1										
REFER	1										
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN	1										
STATS	1										

CITATION: *Salmon, Wilma H.*
Protecting Children Through Services to Families
PUBLIC WELFARE, July 1962, 162-167

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Treatment techniques and goals for helping hard-core multi-problem families.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Physical and emotional needs of children. (b) Case history. (c) Description of physical and emotional neglect, and dynamics of family situations in which these occur.

PARAGRAPHS (2): (a) Indicators of physical neglect. (b) Indicators of emotional abuse/neglect. (c) Description of dynamics of emotional abuse.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists
Social Workers

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP			3								
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC			2								
PRB DEF			3			2					
TREAT			4								
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Sanders, R. Wyman*
Resistance to Dealing with Parents of Battered Children
PEDIATRICS, December 1972, 50(6):853-857

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Ambivalent feelings about parenting, childish memories of hostile wishes toward others, fear of similar loss of control, etc., are additional reasons for failure of physicians to report instances of child abuse.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Description of method for physician to overcome resistance to contact with parents and to actually make a report. (b) Four case vignettes.

PARAGRAPHS (2): Description of eight common reasons cited for physician non-report.

MENTION (1): Anyone dealing with battering families must understand their own feelings to see if they would interfere with relationship.

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists
Physicians

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP		4									
IN COM		3									
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT		1									
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Sandusky, Annie Lee*
Services to Neglected Children: A Public Welfare Responsibility
CHILDREN, January-February 1960, 7(1):23-28

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Treatment must convey a message of treating both child and adult; temporary care of child has to be available, with the goal of providing a secure family life. Legislation needs to define role of public welfare agencies. Also definitions used in service have to be offered.

SECTIONS (3): Case studies are presented.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1): (a) Legally, some agency has to be responsible for neglected and abused children. (b) Referrals are given careful consideration as every attempt is made to keep the children in their homes.

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists
Social Workers

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP	3										
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT	4										
LEG CON	1										
REFER	1										
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Santhanakrishnan, B. R., et al.*
PITS Syndrome
INDIAN PEDIATRICS, February 1973, 10:97-100

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): The authors describe three cases of child abuse which illustrate their experience with the phenomenon in India.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2): The difficulty of treating suspected cases is discussed. Cases are attributed to stresses and strains imposed on the mother by the current and traditional injustices of their environment. The best indicators of abuse were found to be fractural radiographic changes, etc.

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP				4							
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC				2							
PRB DEF				2							
TREAT				2							
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Sarason, Irwin G.*
Interrelationships Among Individual Difference Variables, Behavior in Psychotherapy, and Verbal Conditioning
JOURNAL OF ABNORMAL AND SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY, 1958, 56:339-344

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): In a study of 60 neurotic and psychotic patients where an autobiographical survey and psychotherapists' ratings were used, findings indicate significant correlation between high scores on test anxiety/lack of protection and higher levels of verbal conditioning, defensiveness scores and poor verbal conditioning, compliancy and high verbal conditioning.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO CPS

CITATION: *Sattin, Dana B., et al.*
The Ecology of Child Abuse Within a Military Community
AMERICAN JOURNAL OF ORTHOPSYCHIATRY, July 1971, 675-678

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): The environs are indicators of child abusers.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists
Mental Health Workers

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC	4										
PRB DEF	4										
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Sauer, L. W.*
Pediatric Problems of Teen-Age Parents
JOURNAL OF THE INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, May 1965, 43(5):556-559

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Five specific problem areas are discussed: early feeding and nursing care, prevention of premature births, preventable birth defects, diagnosis of battered child syndrome, detection of congenital syphillis.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1): (a) Battering parents are frequently young; injuries inflicted during anger are related to alcoholism, psychopathology, or drug addiction. (b) Indications of physical abuse are multiple bone fractures (diagnosed by x-rays), bruises, inconsistent or conflicting histories between parents, irritation at repeated questions.

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC	1										
PRB DEF	1										
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Savino, Anne B., et al.*
Working with Abusive Parents: Group Therapy and Home Visits
AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING, March 1973, 73:480-483

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Description of treatment program conducted at UCLA Neuropsychiatric Institute, including group therapy for mothers and fathers and home visits by public health nurse.

SECTIONS (3): Description of therapeutic tools a public health nurse may use in home visits.

PARAGRAPHS (2): Description of psychodynamic aspects of visits with abusers.

MENTION (1): First few meetings may include just sitting and listening.

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists
Social Workers
Medical Scientists
Public Health Nurses

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT	1										
INDIC											
PRB DEF	2										
TREAT	4										3
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Sayre, James W., et al.*
Community Committee on Child Abuse: A Step Toward Better Understanding and Cooperation
NEW YORK STATE JOURNAL OF MEDICINE, August 15, 1973, 73:2071-2075

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Describes development, membership and accomplishments of interagency committee meeting monthly to discuss improving services in area of child abuse (Monroe County, New York, 1967).

SECTIONS (3): (a) Case history of gap between court decision and implementation in family. (b) Future undertakings. (c) Changes recommended.

PARAGRAPHS (2): (a) Legal judgement becomes meaningless without agency participation. (b) Original source of medical care should continue. (c) Mandatory psychiatric care not useful. (d) Follow-up case reviews should be scheduled.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP	4										
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT	3										
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Scarr-Salapatek, Sandra*
Race, Social Class and IQ
SCIENCE, December 24, 1971, 174(4016):1285-1295

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Child rearing environment is very much related to IQ scores.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO CPS

CITATION: *Scherer, Lorena*
Facilities and Services for Neglected Children in Missouri
CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, January 1960, 6:66-68

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Treatment involves interviews once or twice a week or less, depending on prognosis. Staff should believe parents can change, service should be immediate and skilled, and evaluative.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Initial report often comes from police and probation officers who make them directly to social services or, in some instances, to the court. (b) Statistics show the reasons why cases were terminated.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1): In the initial interview, worker should be understanding but not condemning or condoning.

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM	3										
IN INT	1										
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT	4										
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS	3										

CITATION: *Scherer, Lorena*
Protective Casework Service
CHILDREN, January-February 1956, 3(1)

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Means of treatment which must be taken by protective service agencies. Includes discussion of initiation of service, establishing relationship with parent, parenting the parent, working with both mother and father, other agencies, setting realistic goals and starting from where the parent is, termination of services.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Agencies usually have legal or "inherent" authority in protective cases--need for social worker to be in touch with his feelings regarding authority. (b) Sources of initial complaint. Importance of caseworker to get factual information from complainant.

PARAGRAPHS (2): In initial interview with parent, social worker must be specific about nature of complaint so as not to confuse parent.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists
Social Workers

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP	3										
IN COM	3										
IN INT	2										
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT	4										
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Scherl, Donald J., et al.*
An Examination of the Relevance for Mental Health of Selected Anti-Poverty Programs for Children and Youth
COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH JOURNAL, 1972, 8(1):8-16

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): To review selected programs dealing with lives of poor children and adolescents in order to examine their potential and significance with respect to mental health (Head Start, Neighborhood Youth Corps, Job Corps). The programs are looked upon favorably.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO CPS

CITATION: *Schloesser, Patricia T.*
The Abused Child
BULLETIN OF THE MENNINGER CLINIC, September 1964, 261-268

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): This report is a summary of a survey which collected information on 85 cases of abused children in Kansas during 1962-1963.

SECTIONS (3): (a) The ages of the children and parents, and social characteristics of families are reported. (b) Illustrative examples from cases are presented.

PARAGRAPHS (2): (a) Tables of the summarized data are included. (b) Recommendations for the treatment of cases are made and discussed.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists
Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP				3							
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF				4							
TREAT				2							
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Schmidt, Dolores M.*
The Challenge of Helping the "Untreatables"
PUBLIC WELFARE, April 1965

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): The author argues that because the public welfare field treats the least treatable and most needy clients, the status of this casework needs to be upgraded so that the best workers are attracted to work with the most difficult clients.

SECTIONS (3): An extensive case example is used to illustrate how psychiatrically or insight-oriented casework methods, requiring a great deal of skill and ability, move the untreatables.

PARAGRAPHS (2): The author deplores the tendency for the profession to gravitate to therapies and clientele with higher status and more affluence, but ignore the untreatable's need for help.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP				3							
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT				4							
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Schmidt, Dolores M.*
The Protective Service Caseworker: How Does He Survive Job Pressures?
CHILD WELFARE, March 1963, 115-119

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Various pressures by (1) professional self-image, (2) community, and (3) law enforcement bodies, as well as complex interventions with clients, call for highly capable workers.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Agencies must provide legal consultation in order to protect the worker and the client's rights. (b) Diagnosis and resultant action may require long-term, well-planned intervention. (c) Court hearings call for special efforts to maintain helpful attitudes toward angry clients.

PARAGRAPHS (2): (a) Middle class ideals are flagrantly violated by neglectful parents. (b) Statistics from a 1958 Denver study on 43 families are given.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP	4										
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF	2										
TREAT	3										
LEG CON	3										
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS	2										

CITATION: *Schmidt, Dolores M., et al.*
Facilities and Services for Neglected Children
CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, January 1960, 6

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Description of Denver Child Welfare Division management of A/N cases in cooperation with police, Juvenile Bureau and Juvenile Court.

SECTIONS (3): Legal considerations: Juvenile Bureau detective usually files dependency petition with court. Colorado law indicates police should take action initially; court action warranted in less than 1/2 of families. Sometimes can be therapeutic experience for parents. Professional caseworker can help parents to accept relinquishment of children when necessary and help those who have capability of providing better care for children.

PARAGRAPHS (2): Calls received by police during the day are referred to Child Welfare Division if non-emergency. Description of kinds of complaints child welfare worker receives and handles. Initial interview--child welfare worker offers help, plans weekly contacts, refers them for help with various agencies.

MENTION (1): Parents have histories of fear-of-conflict with authority, some are illiterate and/or disturbed, few have ever been financially secure. Juvenile Bureau detective--liaison between police and Child Welfare Division. Child Welfare Division provides foster boarding homes for emergency care.

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM	3										
IN INT	2										
INDIC											
PRB DEF	2										
TREAT	4										
LEG CON	3										
REFER											
ANC SER	1										
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Schultz, Leroy G.*
The Child Sex Victim: Social, Psychological, and Legal Perspectives
CHILD WELFARE, March 1973, 52(3):147-157

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): (1) Description of percentage of cases involving force, effects of victimization, potential trauma in court appearance, socialization of victims. (2) Role of the social worker in reduction of trauma. (3) Legal perspective.

SECTIONS (3): Interviewing the victim/parents--specific approach.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1): (a) More appropriate to teach social worker legal perspective than to teach legal professionals a mental health orientation. (b) Statistics on degree of collaboration of female victims. (c) Sex education classes may decrease incidence (specific films identified). (d) Some indications of sexual abuse through physical force.

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists
Social Workers

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT								3			
INDIC											
PRB DEF								4			
TREAT								4			1
LEG CON								4			
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN								1			
STATS								1			

CITATION: *Schwartz, Emanuel K.*
Child Murder Today: Playwrights and Psychologists View Filicide in Life, Drama
THE HUMAN CONTEXT, 1972, 4(2):360-361

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): General summary of weekend seminar on filicide in which young playwrights participated on the theory that they could make a contribution to dealing with child abuse. Literary themes of abuse noted and some discussion of characteristics of abuse problem, e.g., battered children become battering parents; problem cuts across socio-economic and ethnic lines.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists
Playwrights

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP	4										
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Schwartz, L. H., et al.*
Psychiatric Case Report of Nutritional Battering with Implications for Community Agencies
COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH JOURNAL, Summer 1967, 3(2):163-169

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): An extensive case history of "nutritional battering" is described, in which a girl was starved and abused by her parents for 13 years before school authorities referred her case to the juvenile court.

SECTIONS (3): The author discussed the psychodynamics of the pathology of the girl's family.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1): The author recommends that close cooperation between legal, psychiatric, and social agencies is necessary for treatment.

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP					4						
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Scott, P. D.*
Fatal Battered Baby Cases
MEDICINE, SCIENCE AND THE LAW, July 1973, 13(3):197-206

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Study of 29 fathers (or substitute fathers) imprisoned for fatal battering of a child (under 5 years). Characteristics include 2/3 not married to their partner, work and child-caring roles reversed in 25% of cases, which contributed to stress, sex motive not important, victim contributes immediate stimulus for killing, fathers interpret unrealistically the child's activities, 75% had given warning of their subsequent action, e.g., earlier incidents of batterings, 75% had personality disorders, most had experienced violence/hostility from own parents. Differences from non-fatal cases are noted.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Statistical tables. (b) Case histories. (c) Arbitrary and wide variety of sentences imposed on fathers.

PARAGRAPHS (2): Non-punitive treatment includes keeping child temporarily in hospital or placement into day care nursery.

MENTION (1): (a) Samuel West's 1888 paper describing battered child and family. (b) Treatment recommendations: therapeutically-run prison, welfare staff to make contact with wife, flexible use of parole system, establishment of after-care services.

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP		3									
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF		4									
TREAT		2									
LEG CON		3									
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS		3									

CITATION: *Scott, P. D.*
Parents Who Kill Their Children
MEDICINE, SCIENCE AND THE LAW, April 1973, 13(2):120-126

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Discussion of classification of parents who murdered their children. Depression and difficulties of using criteria of motivation are discussed, and illustrative cases are presented. Learning and frustration as sources of aggression are discussed. Reference to numerous studies on murder.

SECTIONS (3): Author's classification of parental filicide, and application to Morris and Blom-Cooper's "calendar of murder."

PARAGRAPHS (2): (a) Statistics and tables on filicide. (b) Examples of sexual abuse and molestation.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP		4						2			
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF		3									
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS		2									

CITATION: *Scranton, William M.*
"Battered Child" Bill: State Legislation of 1963 of Interest to Physicians
PENNSYLVANIA MEDICAL JOURNAL, October 1963, 66:23-26

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Health care personnel must report abuse to Juvenile Court, CPS, or police, and are protected from suit.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Legal

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM				4							
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Scrimshaw, N. S.*
Early Malnutrition and Central Nervous System Function
MERRILL PALMER QUARTERLY, 1969, 15:375-378

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): The author reviews current research on animals, and studies of children in under-developed countries, to ascertain the long range effects of malnutrition in infancy and early childhood on later learning and behavior.

SECTIONS (3): After reviewing the evidence, the authors conclude that in the case of humans, it is not possible to estimate precisely the contribution of malnutrition to impairment of the brain. However, it is no doubt a factor in retarding children's learning and development in developing countries.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists
Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP					4						
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Shade, D. A.*
Limits to Service in Child Abuse
AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING, August 1969, 69:1710-1712

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Nurses' greatest contribution to solving the problem of child abuse is in the area of prevention and the recognition of high risk families rather than trying to be a therapist.

SECTIONS (3): (a) The author emphasizes that facts should be carefully gathered to substantiate suspicians. (b) It is suggested that a decision to refer a family to a protective agency should be made jointly. (c) The author suggests the nurse should be provided legal counsel to prepare effective testimony when she is subpoenaed to appear in court.

PARAGRAPHS (2): County agencies should engage in discussion over intervention in suspected abuse.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists
Nurses

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM	4										
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON	3										
REFER	3										
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Shaffer, Helen B.*
Child Abuse: Search for Remedies
EDITORIAL RESEARCH REPORTS, May 12, 1965, 1(18):343-359

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): The author attempts to summarize the current legal and social service responses to the problem of child abuse. The difficulties of identifying and treating cases of child abuse are given particular attention.

SECTIONS (3): (a) The poor prognosis for changing the behavior of parents who abuse their children is stressed. (b) The history of growing recognition of the problem of physical abuse, which has resulted in child abuse reporting laws, is traced. (c) The author traces the development of early child protective legislation and services.

PARAGRAPHS (2): (a) The current reporting laws are described. (b) Statistics on and estimates of the incidence of abuse are reported. (c) Some of the aspects of the parents' and child's behavior which should arouse the suspicions of the physician are noted.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists
Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC				2							
PRB DEF				4						3	
TREAT				3						3	
LEG CON				2							
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS				2							

CITATION: *Shames, Miriam*
Use of Homemaker Service in Families that Neglect Their Children
SOCIAL WORK, January 1964, 12-18

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Article reports study using homemakers as teachers in homes in high risk of neglect. After initial resistance, homemaking and child care were provided, as well as occasional reaching out to get in touch with relatives.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Depression and loneliness are but two of the characteristics among neglectful mothers. (b) Case histories show that support and mother-substitution were given by homemaker.

PARAGRAPHS (2): Intensive, continuous homemaker training in conferences, staff meetings and discussions.

MENTION (1): Prevention might be achieved by intervening during pregnancy of mothers who apply for welfare.

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP			3								
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF			3								
TREAT			3								
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER			4								
FOLLOW											
PREVEN			1								
STATS											

CITATION: *Shankar, Yelaga, A.*
The Abused Child...A Reminder of Despair
CANADIAN WELFARE, 1973, 49(2):8-11

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Child abuse must be understood as social pathology rather than individual pathology ("institutional" vs. "residual" approach).

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2): (a) Treatment--present "residual report." (b) Legal historical--"Mary Ellen, 1874." (c) Preventive--correcting social pathology through an "institutional approach."

MENTION (1): (a) Legal provision for emotional neglect is scarce. (b) Treating rather than punishing neglectful parents. (c) Issue of parental rights versus children's rights, i.e. religious beliefs, faith healing, etc.

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists
Social Workers

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF	4										
TREAT	2										
LEG CON							1			2	
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN	2										
STATS											

CITATION: *Sharlin, Shlomo A., et al.*
The Process of Infantilism
AMERICAN JOURNAL OF ORTHOPSYCHIATRY, 1972, 42:92-102

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Research report on mothering attitudes producing infantilism, psychological deprivations.

SECTIONS (3): Measures: (1) Physical incoordination, (2) I.Q. drop, (3) Visual clinging to mother. Self-regard attitude shaped by mother; fragile, special, part of mother.

PARAGRAPHS (2): (a) Self-regard attitude "unlovable" unproven. (b) Peripheral results in mothering practice in non-infantilized children.

MENTION (1): Application of results to general population.

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists
Psychiatrists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC							4				
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Shaw, Anthony*
The Surgeon and the Battered Child
SURGICAL GYNECOLOGY AND OBSTETRICS, 1964, 119:355

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Because of the varieties and range of degree of trauma, abuse is difficult to diagnose.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1): (a) Old injuries, hematomas, burns and other indicators are given. (b) Treatment must be prompt and physicians must contact social service agencies. (c) Laws must be part of physician's knowledge; he is immune from prosecution for reporting abuse.

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC				1							
PRB DEF				4							
TREAT				1							
LEG CON				1							
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Shengold, Leonard*
The Effects of Overstimulation: Rat People
JOURNAL OF PSYCHOANALYSIS, 1967, 48:403-415

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): A Freudian based paper which examines traumatic over-stimulation of children. People who have been seduced and beaten as children establish a pattern of repetitive compulsions which dominate their lives.

SECTIONS (3): Case studies are given which depict the different components of the effects of over stimulation.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP								3			
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF								4			
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Sheridan, Mary D.*
Neglectful Mothers
LANCET, April 4, 1959, 2:722-25

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Follow-up study on 100 mothers placed on probation and into residential training homes for neglecting their children. Success of program evaluated. Factors significant to success were: steady and affectionate husband, urban residence, good health. Treatment consisted of providing healthy environment for mothers, practical training in child care and home management.

SECTIONS (3): Characteristics of mothers, children and fathers. Most significant factors in mothers who failed were poor moral and material standards in early life, unstable personality, low mentality, ignorance, ill health. Statistics on training results and significant factors.

PARAGRAPHS (2): Indicators of neglect among children - underweight, paleness, apathy, low level of functioning.

MENTION (1): Treatment should be given to family as a whole at home.

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC					2						
PRB DEF					3						
TREAT					4						
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS					3						

CITATION: *Sherman, Gilbert*
The Abused Child - New York State
NEW YORK DENTAL JOURNAL, Feb., 1970, 36:109

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): New York State child abuse law requires immediate report, photos, written physical findings; doctors are exempt from liability. Describes where to obtain forms and what kind of evidence is admissable in court.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists
Social Workers

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON		4									
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Shopfner, Charles E.*
Periosteal Bone Growth in Normal Infants
AMERICAN JOURNAL OF ROENTGENOLOGY, May, 1966, 97(1):154-63

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Medically technical discussion of periosteal bone growth in infants--results of a roentgenologic study of long bones in normal and premature infants suggest that the incidence is not rare nor necessarily abnormal unless definite relation with disease is proven. Several illustrative photographs. Two statistical tables.

SECTIONS (3): Describes possible causes including syphilis, infection, rickets, scurvy.

PARAGRAPHS (2): Author suggests that the theory of traumatic etiology (of periosteal bone growth) is not correct.

MENTION (1): "Cortical thickening of prematurity" is an indication of mild trauma.

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists
Radiologists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP	4										
IN COM	1										
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF	2										
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Shulman, Kenneth*
Late Complications of Head Injuries in Children
CLINICAL NEUROSURGERY, 1972, 19:371-80

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Medically technical discussion of late complications of head injuries in children which require surgery (recurrent CSF fistulas and infection, post traumatic hydrocephalus, leptomeningeal cysts) or which require non-surgical care (seizures, motor and intellectual loss, battered child syndrome).

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1): (a) Lower socioeconomic group of children most often experience head injury from abuse; (b) Indicators of abuse: trauma to other children, obscure nature of injury, parents unstable or users of much alcohol or drugs.

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC		1									
PRB DEF		1									
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Silver, Larry B.*
Child Abuse Syndrome: A Review
MEDICAL TIMES, Aug. 1968, 96(8):803-19

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Child abuse is defined to include all aspects of abuse, neglect, and social deprivation. The characteristics of the parent, the home, and the child are given. Also different diagnoses are given, distinguishing them from abuse. Initial complaint is difficult for physicians.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Historical-case of Mary Ellen, and review of writings defining abuse; (b) Indicators are of physical, laboratory, or radiological nature; (c) Legally, mandatory abuse laws; but weakness lies in not protecting other children of the abusers; (d) Treatment can consist of protective services, police department, and combination of all

PARAGRAPHS (2): Follow-up depends on child's psychological makeup, age at the time of abuse, etc.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists
Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC	3										
PRB DEF	4									3	
TREAT	3										
LEG CON	3										
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW	2										
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Silver, Larry B., et al.*
Agency Action and Interaction in Cases of Child Abuse
SOCIAL CASEWORK, March, 1971, 164-71

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Retrospective study of police, welfare, family agency, court involvement in handling 34 cases of child abuse.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Characteristics of study population; (b) Delay between learning of abuse/neglect case and legal action to remove child; (c) Several case histories of children treated in hospital; (d) Treatment - all families suspected of abuse/neglect should be referred quickly to CPS.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1): CPS maintaining responsibility for children placed in foster homes.

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists
Social Workers

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP	4										
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF	3										
TREAT	3										
LEG CON	3										
REFER											
ANC SER	1										
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Silver, Larry B., et al.*
Child Abuse Laws - Are They Enough?
JOURNAL OF AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOC., Jan., 1967, 199(2):65-68

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Description of study indicating physicians are not sufficiently informed about the battered child syndrome or procedures for reporting suspected cases, and cases are under-reported.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Charts and tables of study results; (b) Childrens' Bureau HEW 1963 model legislation on reporting.

PARAGRAPHS (2): (a) No written juvenile court opinions dealing with neglect; (b) Hospitalization as a suggestion for more complete diagnostic information.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists
Physicians

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM		4									
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF		2									
TREAT											
LEG CON		3	2								
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS		3									

CITATION: *Silver, Larry B., et al.*
Child Abuse Syndrome: The "Grey Areas" in Establishing a Diagnosis
PEDIATRICS, Oct., 1969, 44(4):594-600

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Describes five subjective types of obstacles to physicians' reporting abuse and delineates actual extent of physicians' responsibility in proving abuse.

SECTIONS (3): (a) 1965 Childrens Bureau of HEW model legislation on reporting abuse; (b) Role of the Juvenile Court varies with definition of "neglected;" (c) Historical perspective on parents' absolute power over children.

PARAGRAPHS (2) (a) Results of past surveys attempting to estimate incidence of child abuse; (b) Breakdown by state of agencies designated as reporting agency.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM	4										
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON	3									3	
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS										2	

CITATION: *Silver, Larry B., et al.*
Does Violence Breed Violence? Contributions from a Study of the Child Abuse Syndrome
AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PSYCHIATRY, September 1969, 126(3):404-407

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): The main emphasis is that a child who experiences violence as a child has a strong chance of becoming a violent member of society or the victim of violence.

SECTIONS (3): Case studies are given which present the main theme.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1): Reporting abuse should be done by the physician, as he is in a unique position to interrupt the violence cycle; and an example is given which uses the director of social services to do the reporting.

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists
Psychiatrists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP		3									
IN COM		1									
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF		4									
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Silver, Larry B., et al.*
Mandatory Reporting of Physical Abuse of Children in the District of Columbia: Community Procedures and New Legislation
MEDICAL ANNALS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, Feb., 1967, 36(2):127-30

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Describes the characteristics and limitations of the current mandatory reporting laws.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Outlines the mandatory reporting law as it exists in Washington D.C.; (b) A critique of the limitations and problems of the reporting laws is given.

PARAGRAPHS (2): (a) A brief history of the developments that led to the passage of child abuse reporting statutes is included; (b) The system of referral from reporting agencies to treatment agencies is described.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM	3										
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON	4									2	
REFER	2										
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Silverman, Frederic N.*
The Roentgen Manifestations of Unrecognized Skeletal Trauma in Infants
AMERICAN JOURNAL OF ROENTGENOLOGY, March, 1953, 69(3):413-27

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Speculated causes of roentgen abnormalities are: (1) more trauma than reported by parents; and (2) a slim possibility of skeletal predisposition.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Case histories show roentgen abnormalities with inadequate histories of trauma; (b) A subsequent discussion by Dr. Edward Newhauser suggests a history to be taken by the physician: (1) Was baby of breech extraction? (2) Does a family member drink or have low intelligence? and (3) Did child injure himself.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP				3							
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF				4							
TREAT				3							
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Silverman, Martin A., et al.*
Early Intervention and Social Class: Diagnosis and Treatment of Preschool Children in a Day Care Center
JOURNAL OF AMERICAN ACADEMY OF CHILD PSYCHIATRY, 1971, 10:603-18

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Discussion of the use of individual psychotherapy and its effectiveness with disadvantaged children. Authors argue such treatment approach should be used rather than social action efforts to "eradicate social ills." Psychotherapy used with children ages 3 - 6 at day care center in Manhattan.

SECTIONS (3): Case illustrations. Discussion of diagnostic and technical problems of psychotherapy with disadvantaged children. Case history of a 3½ year old girl neglected by her mother and her response to psychotherapy.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP			3								
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Simons, Betty, et al.*
Child Abuse: Epidemiologic Study of Medically Reported Cases
NEW YORK STATE JOURNAL OF MEDICINE, Nov., 1, 1966, 66:2783-88

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Statistics from an epidemiological study of abuse are presented, listing who reported and financial status, race and sex of abuser.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Abusers were found to be suffering from some psychological difficulty and role of the child is examined; (b) Indicators - physical, malnutritional, sexual.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC	3										
PRB DEF	3										
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS	4										

CITATION: *Simpson, James S.*
Self-mutilation: A Case of a 13 Year Old Girl
PEDIATRICS, June, 1970, 45(6):1008-11

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): A girl who did not wish to leave the hospital re-opened a wound. Doctors eventually forced her to leave upon enforced healing.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1)

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO CPS

CITATION: *Simpson, Keith*
The Battered Baby Problem
SOUTH AFRICAN MEDICAL JOURNAL, July 6, 1968, 42:661-63

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Distinguishing indicators of battering are that infants are usually two to three years; there has been persistent violence by either guardian with a failure to report; explanation of injury is inadequate, and subnormal or simple adult mentally is involved.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Importance lies in defining the problem and recognizing that the parents or guardian have intellect below normal and cannot reason, and for them childrearing imposes near impossible responsibilities; (b) Case studies depicting brute violence and the problems involved in proving abuse.

PARAGRAPHS (2): (a) Frequency of abuse shows the seriousness of the problem; (b) Law is hopelessly inadequate to convict.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP				3							
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC				4							
PRB DEF				3							
TREAT											
LEG CON				2							
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS				2							

CITATION: *Simpson, Keith*
The Battered Baby Problem
ROYAL SOCIETY OF HEALTH JOURNAL, May-June, 1967, 87:188-70

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): The nature of injuries is discussed and a table is given which lists the stories the battering parent tells and what probably happened.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Problem definition - Abusers have not matured, are anxiety-free and unfeeling types, irratable, and are part of a total family disturbance; (b) Legal punishment for the crime is meaningless; (c) Case studies are given.

PARAGRAPHS (2): Indicators of child abuse: children are usually 2 to 3 years old and there is persistent or repeated violence by one or both parents, who do not report.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP		3									
IN COM											
IN INT		4									
INDIC		2									
PRB DEF		3									
TREAT											
LEG CON		3									
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Sims, B. G., et al.*
Bite Marks in the "Battered Baby Syndrome"
MEDICINE, SCIENCE, AND THE LAW, July, 1973, 13(3):207-210

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Presents case reports of dead children exhibiting bite marks.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Discussion of bite marks as indicators of battered baby syndrome; (b) Survey of various authors' discussions about indicators of abuse, e.g., Caffey, Cameron, Johnson and Camps, Meahis.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists
Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP		4									
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC		3								3	
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Sloane, Paul, et al.*
Effects of Incest on the Participants
AMERICAN JOURNAL OF ORTHOPSYCHIATRY, Dec., 1942:666-83

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Post-adolescent indulgence in incest has more serious repercussions than pre-adolescent incest. A post-adolescent female involved in incest has a tendency to act out conflicts by indulging in promiscuous relationships. She has guilt feelings toward her mother.

SECTIONS (3): Case study presented that emphasizes the conclusions.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP								3			
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF								4			
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Smith, A., et al.*
Prediction of Developmental Outcome at Seven Years from Prenatal, and Postnatal Events
CHILD DEVELOPMENT, 1972, 43:495-507

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Seven year explanatory study into relationships between prenatal, perinatal, postnatal conditions and subsequent growth and development, based on Lilienfeld and Parkelhurst's continuum of reproductive causality. Subjects were 301 children from urban, low socio-economic background, ranging in age from 6 years 10 months to 7 years 3 months. Results of analyses of the 3 stages show great accuracy in predicting normal and abnormal categories by developmental stage.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO CPS

CITATION: *Smith, Austin E.*
The Beaten Child
HYGEIA, 1944, 22:386-387

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Emotion-filled article which appeals to society as a whole to act to protect children. It has many case illustrations and contends that abusers deserve nothing but censure.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2): Treatment - that if children are taken out of the home, special attention must be given to them.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

General Public

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP		4									
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT		2									
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Smith, Clement A.*
The Battered Child
THE NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL OF MEDICINE, Aug. 9, 1973, 289:322-3

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): It is suggested that early screening by health professionals could identify high risk families and help prevent abuse.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2): (a) Characteristics of parents who abuse children are described; (b) The events which led to increased recognition of child abuse are described; (c) The number of children abused and the death rate in U.S. are estimated.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists
Physicians

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP										2	
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF				2							
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN				4							
STATS				2							

CITATION: *Smith, David E., et al.*
The Hippie Communal Movement: Effects on Child Birth and Development
AMERICAN JOURNAL OF ORTHOPSYCHIATRY, April, 1970, 40(3):527-30

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Description of communal goals and practices.

SECTIONS (3): Describes childrearing practices and the future of communes.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1): (a) Now impossible to determine effects on children; (b) Lack of stability can interfere with mother/child relationship.

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF			1								
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Smith, Marcus J.*
Subdural Hematoma with Multiple Fractures
AMERICAN JOURNAL OF ROENTGENOLOGY, March, 1950, 63(3):342-4

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): A case history demonstrates the occurrence of multiple long bone fractures and subdural hematoma with suspicion of but no evidence for trauma.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO CPS

CITATION: *Smith, R. C.*
New Ways to Help Battering Parents
TODAY'S HEALTH, Jan., 1973, 51(1):57-64

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Excerpts from a Families Anonymous meeting in Denver, run by Joan and Walt Hopkins.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Characteristics of battering parents: (1) ignorance about effective parenting practices; (2) unreasonable expectations of child; (3) often were battered themselves; (4) always aim to please because of fear of being hurt; (b) reference to two programs supervised by University of Colorado Medical Center: Lay Therapists and Families Anonymous.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

General Public

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP		4									
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF		3									
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER		3									
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Smith, Selwyn*
Child Injury - Intensive Monitoring System
BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, Sept. 15, 1973, 3:593-4

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): If a registry is actually used, computerizing assessments of child abuse is outdated.

SECTIONS (3): Reliable statistics do not solve the problem of the battered baby.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP		3									
IN COM		4									
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Smith, Selwyn M., et al.*
E.E.G. and Personality Factors in Baby Batterers
BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, July 7, 1973, 3:20-22

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Abnormal E.E.G., psychopathics, low intelligence, are all seen as factors in some child abusers. The authors argue that organic background should not be neglected, as they feel it is a result of stress.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2): Statistics of those studied, comparing IQ and EEG, and personality disorders and EEG's.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF	4										
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS	2										

CITATION: *Smith, Selwyn, et al.*
Failure to Thrive and Anorexia Nervosa
POST GRAD MEDICAL JOURNAL, June, 1972, 48:382-4

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): This is a report of a case where anorexia nervosa in the mother was associated with her battering one child and in starving the other to death.

SECTIONS (3): The author speculates on the possible dynamics of the underlying pathology.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP	4										
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF	3										
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Smith, Selwyn M., et al.*
Parents of Battered Babies: A Controlled Study
BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, 1973, 4:388-91

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): A study which discussed the characteristics of battering parents revealed that parenthood was premature; that 76% of mothers had abnormal personality; 48% were neurotic; 50% were borderline or subnormal intelligence; 11% had a criminal record; 64% of fathers had abnormal personality, more than half being psychopaths, 29% had criminal records.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1): Prevention: Since recedivism is so high, permanent removal from parental care should be considered when response to treatment appears unlikely.

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF					4						
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS					1						

CITATION: *Snedecor, S. T., et al.*
Some Obstetrical Injuries to the Long Bones
JOURNAL OF BONE AND JOINT SURGERY, April, 1949, 31(A):378-84

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): The authors describe trauma to the long bones of babies which results from the force of breech extraction during birth.

SECTIONS (3): The authors use a series of eleven cases to illustrate the causative mechanism of injury, pathological changes and the course of recovery.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO CPS

CITATION: *Snedecor, S. T., et al.*
Traumatic Ossifying Periostitis of the Newborn
SURGICAL GYNECOLOGY AND OBSTETRICS, 1935, 61:385-7

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Too much traction on the legs or arms during breech delivery may cause intensive muscle and periosteal injuries. Treatment is not specific and recovery is spontaneous.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO CPS

CITATION: *Snedeker, Lendon*
Notes on Childhood Trauma
NORTHEAST JOURNAL OF MEDICINE, Nov. 10, 1966, 275(9):1061-2

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Legal considerations -- the law is limited in that it recognizes only active trauma and does not protect neglected and deprived children.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2): Initial complaint -- Attitudes of physicians which were obscure may not be conducive to reporting.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM		2									
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON		4									
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Snedeker, Lendon*
Traumatization of Children
NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL OF MEDICINE, September 1962, 267(11):572

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): The author outlines hospital's treatment of abuse cases: (1) record is marked, (2) report is made to hospital administration and social service, and possibly to SPCC, (3) a registry is formed, (4) psychiatric consultation is recommended.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2): (a) Hospital staff were hesitant to seek legal action because of (1) doubt that abuse caused injuries, (2) fear of recrimination.
(b) Author sees alternative ways of dealing with abuse as highly effective.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT				4							
LEG CON				2							
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *SOCIAL WELFARE COURT DIGEST, December 1971, 16:12*
"First Degree Murder Indictment of Parents"

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): 5-13-71: Oregon State Court of Appeals indict parents for murder through child neglect.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON				4							
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *SOCIAL WELFARE COURT DIGEST, December 1972, 17(4):3*
"Physically Abused Child Held Deprived"

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): 9-7-71: North Dakota Supreme Court affirms termination of parental rights in child battering case--child was "deprived."

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON					4						
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Solomon, Theodore*
History and Demography of Child Abuse
PEDIATRICS, April, 1973, 51(4):773-8

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): A discussion of history of infanticide and child abuse. Child abuse may be perpetrated for exploitation, punishment, or salvation. The dimensions of the problem - includes composite demographic picture of problem.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Exploitation of child; (b) Change in "treatment" focus from removing child/punishing parents to treating parents/maintaining family structure.

PARAGRAPHS (2): (a) Statistics on scope of problem from American Humane Society and from California/Colorado data; (b) Neglect cases potentially more dangerous than abuses.

MENTION (1): 2600 abuse cases in N.Y.C. (1969) - only 11 reported by private physicians; none by dentists.

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical and Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF		4	2						3	4	
TREAT									3		
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS		2									

CITATION: *Special Committee on Child Health of Medical Society of New Jersey*
Medical Management of Child Abuse
JOURNAL OF MEDICAL SOCIETY OF NEW JERSEY, June, 1972, 69(6)

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): To provide a guide to physicians for management of child abuse cases.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Problem definition: characteristics of (more boys injured, most under age 3): characteristics of parents (lacked mothering themselves; role reversed with kids); (b) Avoiding anger in initial interview, showing parents you want to help; (c) Reporting procedures and suggestions for what to include in report; (d) N.J. State reporting law - applies to both abuse and neglect.

PARAGRAPHS (2): (a) Parents need someone to mother them - homemaker, social worker is appropriate service; (b) Doctor should not terminate support - should be available for counseling.

MENTION: (1): Some statistics of incidence of abuse.

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM	3										
IN INT	3										
INDIC											
PRB DEF	3										
TREAT	2										
LEG CON	3										
REFER											
ANC SER	2										
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS	1										

CITATION: *Spinetta, John J. et al.*
The Child-Abusing Parent: A Psychological Review
PSYCHOLOGICAL BULLETIN, 1972, 77(4):296-304

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): (Abstract contained in article) The review of psychological literature concludes that abusing parents are raised with some degree of deprivation; have mistaken notions of child rearing; that there is a general defect in character structure allowing aggressive impulses to be expressed freely; and that socio-economic factors add to child abuse but are not responsible by themselves.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2): The authors contend that raising the general level of well-being throughout society and reducing violence can be accomplished in a systematic educational effort.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists
Psychologists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF				4							
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN				2							
STATS											

CITATION: *Spitz, René A.*
Hospitalism
PSYCHOANALYTIC STUDY OF THE CHILD, 1945, 1:53-74

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Emotional Neglect: Mental and physical development of young children are permanently impaired by maternal deprivations.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2): Sensory deprivation also a factor in development, i.e., bare walls.

MENTION (1):

5

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF					2		4				
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Spitz, René A.*
Hospitalism - An Inquiry into the Genesis of Psychiatric Conditions in Early Childhood
PSYCHOANALYTIC STUDY OF THE CHILD, 1946, 2:113-17

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Research study which compares the babies of two institutions (foundling home and a nursery). It was found that where the mother/child relationship is allowed, babies develop better both intellectually and physically. This cannot be accounted for by perceptual or motor deprivation. Those babies who do not have mother contact have bizarre stereotyped motor patterns.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO CPS

CITATION: *Spitz, René A.*
On the Genesis of Super-ego Components
PSYCHOANALYTIC STUDY OF THE CHILD, 1958, 13:375-403

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): An investigation of the first and second year of life by looking at the behavioral phenomena which form the super-ego and subsequently becomes part of its organization. The primordia of the super-ego consist of physical intervention of the parent, parental actions, which become endowed with positive meaning for the child and with which he identifies in his attempts at mastery and the identification with the aggression on the ideational level.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO CPS

CITATION: *Spitz, René A.*
Relevancy of Direct Infant Observation
PSYCHOANALYTIC STUDY OF THE CHILD, 1950, 5:66-73

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): That the experimental-psychological approach used within the framework of the psychoanalytic investigation can offer valuable contributions to the psychoanalytic theory and to psychoanalytic clinic (examples given).

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO CPS

CITATION: *Sprey, Jetse*
The Family as a System in Conflict
JOURNAL OF MARRIAGE AND THE FAMILY, Nov., 1969, 699-706

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Describes the theoretical approach that the family is a system in conflict.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Participation in a family is not voluntary, and a family does not usually act as a buffer between the individual and society. The family does, however, give one a sense of belonging; (b) Theoretically, family harmony is a problematic state of affairs and manifestation of family harmony is a case of successful conflict management.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO CPS

CITATION: *Stark, Rodney, et al.*
Middle Class Violence
PSYCHOLOGY TODAY, Nov., 1970, 52-4 & 110-112

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Violence is a part of all of our lives, as givers, recipients and condoners. We have been victims and victimized; we are willing to engage in political violence and vigilantism, and we are willing to condone violence by police and the military.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1): Striking a child is approved of by parents and teachers, but only a small percentage believe in beating.

TARGET POPULATION:

General Public

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP				1							
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS				1							

CITATION: *Steele, Brandt F.*
Distorted Patterns of Parenting and their Origin in
"The Battered Parents; Stresses of Contemporary Parenthood:
Tulsa, Oklahoma: Sixth Annual Seminar, Children's Medical Center, Oct., 1973

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Parents who abuse/neglect their children had similar experiences in own childhood. Parenting patterns determined by quality of child's attachment to own mother in first years; also such patterns have strong cultural determination (examples given); socioeconomic factors are secondary to own childhood experience in etiology of abuse/neglect.

SECTIONS (3): Case histories of abusive behavior are presented.

PARAGRAPHS (2): Harlow's monkey experiments: effects of early maternal deprivation.

MENTION (1): Societal approval of physical punishment since 2800 B.C. is presented.

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP	2			3							
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF	4									1	
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Steele, Brandt F.*
Violence in Our Society
THE PHAROS, April, 1970, 42-8

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Child abuse is violent aggression that is most often learned from the parents of the abuser as an acceptable method of enforcing their standards of right and wrong.

SECTIONS (3): Aggression becomes violence when society considers it destructive and wrong.

PARAGRAPHS (2): (a) Treatment of child abuser should be non-judgmental, non-critical, and considerate of abuser; (b) Historically child abuse, although not called that, has been condoned as a method of discipline; (c) Case studies show abused children become abusive parents, abuse of child done as method of discipline.

MENTION (1): Statistics - 40,000 children are abused each year in the U.S. and about 1/3 of these are under the age of three.

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists
Psychiatrists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP				2							
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC										2	
PRB DEF				4							
TREAT				2							
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS				1							

CITATION: *Steinhausen, H. C.*
Social Medicine Aspects of Physical Child Abuse (Article in German)
MONATSSCHRIFT FUR KINDERHEILKUNDE, August 1972, 120:314-318

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Ethnological data and characteristics of abusive parents. Motivations for maltreatment of children.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF		4									
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Steinmetz, Suzanne K.*
Occupational and Physical Punishment: A Response to Straus
JOURNAL OF MARRIAGE AND THE FAMILY, November 1971, 33(4):664-666

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): A research study of an exploratory nature which suggests that the widespread practice of using social class as an independent variable in socialization research suppresses important relationships between occupational groups and socialization practice. The article points out that Straus's conclusion that there is no difference between middle class and working class parents in their use of physical punishment ignores the fact that manual and non-manual punishment are not clear-cut and that his results did not account for all cases.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO CPS

CITATION: *Stephenson, P. Susan*
Judging the Effectiveness of a Consultation Program to a Community Agency
COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH JOURNAL, 1973, 9(3):253-259

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Effectiveness of a mental health consultation program is critically examined and is subjectively a success; however, its objective value is much harder to assess.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Review of literature brings to light pessimism about the objective documentation of success. (b) Describes parameter used to document change.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO CPS

CITATION: *Stern, Leo*
Prematurity as a Factor in Child Abuse
HOSPITAL PRACTICE, May 1973, 8(5):117-123

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Child abuse occurs with premature infants because of the abnormal separation of the mother from the child due to the prolonged hospital stay.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2): Prevention: parents should be included in the care of their infant in the nursery when intensive medical care and lengthy hospitalization are needed.

MENTION (1): (a) Statistics show that low-birth-weight infants compose a significantly large proportion of abused children. (b) Physicians, like most adults, resist reporting abuse because of ambivalent feelings toward children. (c) A case study of an abused premature infant.

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists
Physicians

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP	1										
IN COM	1										
IN INT											
INDIC	4										
PRB DEF	4										
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN	2										
STATS	1										

CITATION: *Stone, F. H.*
Psychological Aspects of Early Mother-Infant Relationship
BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, October 23, 1971, 224-226

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Problems in the mother/baby relationship often do not involve psychiatric abnormality in the parent nor organic disease in the baby, but rather are found in the life situation of the mother.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Psychiatric causes are examined in view of psychosis, neurotic disorder, personality problems and character disorders. (b) Causes in the child may be malformation, which can result in over-protection as well as neglect. (c) The needs of the infants are often discussed --how to recognize the developmental needs.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO CPS

CITATION: *Storey, Bruce*
The Battered Child
THE MEDICAL JOURNAL OF AUSTRALIA, December 14, 1964, 2:789-791

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Cases of child abuse are presented to educate Australian doctors of their existence.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Presentation of Fontana's, Caffey's, and Kempe's findings leading to definition of the syndrome. (b) Failure to thrive, soft-tissue injury, fractures, hematomas, etc., are indicators.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP	4										
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC	3										
PRB DEF	3										
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Stotland, Ezra*
Exploratory Investigation of Empathy
ADVANCES IN EXPERIMENTAL WORK IN SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY, 1969, 50:1419-1424

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): A review of studies directly and indirectly related to empathy suggest the following conclusions: that it is possible to study empathy in the lab and to examine some determinants of empathy; process leading to empathy can be understood in terms of cognitive variables; the type of social relationships between two people influences the amount of empathy. Individual differences in reactions to social situations and in perceiving the other must be considered in predicting the amount of subsequent empathizing. Such differences are determined in part by birth order of the person (first born or last born).

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO CPS

CITATION: *Straus, Murray A.*
Leveling, Civility, and Violence in the Family
JOURNAL OF MARRIAGE AND THE FAMILY, February 1974, 13-29

MAIN EMPHASIS (4) The more verbal expression of aggression, the more physical aggression there is.

SECTIONS (3): The greater the degree of intellectualization, the lower the amount of physical violence (especially true in working class families).

PARAGRAPHS (2)

MENTION (1)

TARGET POPULATION:

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO CPS

CITATION: *Strauss, P.*
From Unrecognized Accidents to Deliberate Injuries
ANN. PEDIATR., October 2, 1972, 19:658

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): An abstract of an article (printed elsewhere) mentions the need to suspect ill-treatment because of the frequency with which injuries occur, and to use a team approach in responding.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP				4							
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Streshinsky, Naomi, et al.*
A Study of Social Work Practice in Protective Services: It's Not What You Know, It's Where You Work
CHILD WELFARE, October 1966, 445-471

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): The authors attempt to examine the factors which affect the protective service worker on the job. A survey recorded the extent to which 536 caseworkers recommended legal recourse as part of intervention in response to hypothetical cases of child abuse. The author suggests that agency and community pressures may exert a greater influence on worker case decisions than education or work load.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists
Social Workers

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP	4										
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Striker, M.*
Trauma of the Columella
REV. STOMATOL. CHIR. MAXILLOFAC., September 1972, 73:485-494

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Columella mutilation results most often from repeated trauma suffered by children. Comments on repair and the difficulty of repair (from English summary of article).

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC		4									
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Stringer, Elizabeth A.*
Homemaker Service in Neglect and Abuse: A Tool for Case Evaluation
CHILDREN, January-February 1965, 12(1):26-29

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): The use of a homemaker to give a clearer picture of family relationships and incidents taking place in the home is an effective treatment approach.

SECTIONS (3): Case studies demonstrating the usefulness of homemakers in determining and treating the reality of the situation.

PARAGRAPHS (2): (a) Legal considerations--rights of parents are protected first and children must have their rights protected without abrogating parents' rights. (b) Parents are asking for help, expressing their parental incapacities in brutality.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists
Social Workers

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP	3										
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF	2										
TREAT											
LEG CON	2										
REFER											
ANC SER	4										
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Sussman, Sidney J.*
The Battered Child Syndrome
CALIFORNIA MEDICINE, June 1968, 108(6):437-439

MAIN EMPHASIS (4) This is a report of the socio-medical aspects of 23 episodes of physical abuse among 21 children, detailing the characteristics of the population studied and types of injuries.

SECTIONS (3): Tables illustrating the psycho-social characteristics of abused children and their families are presented.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1): Physicians are encouraged to play a role in therapy and not limit their roles to diagnosis.

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF				4							
TREAT				1							
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS				3							

CITATION: *Sussman, Sidney J.*
Skin Manifestations of the Battered Child Syndrome
JOURNAL OF PEDIATRICS, 1968, 72(1):99-101

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): There are certain characteristics of the skin lesions in the battered child syndrome.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1): Legally, the physician has a responsibility to report child abuse.

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists
Physicians

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF				4							
TREAT											
LEG CON				1							
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Swanson, Lynn D.*
Role of the Police in the Protection of Children from Neglect and Abuse
FEDERAL PROBATION, March 1961

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Role of police is seen as investigation of complaints, referral, taking children into custody.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Police may legally take into custody children in danger of violence. Juvenile courts exist to handle the cases. (b) Community agencies must plan together to determine treatment strategies. (c) Primary focus should be legal rights, use of force, self-protection and dealing with disturbed persons.

PARAGRAPHS (2): Referral to community agencies must be made after due consideration.

MENTION (1): Statistics of dependency and neglect are given.

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists
Police

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM	4										2
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON	3										
REFER	2										
ANC SER	3										
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS	1										

CITATION: *Swischuck, Leonard E.*
The Beaked, Notched or Hooked Vertebra: Its Significance in Infants and Young Children
RADIOLOGY, June 1970, 95:661-664

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): The etiology of notched vertebra at the thoracolumbar junction is mechanical. Its common denominator is anterior hematoma of the nucleus pulposus resulting from exaggeration of the normal physiologic kyphosis.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1): Battered children evidence this syndrome.

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC				1							
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Swischuk, Leonard E.*
Spine and Spinal Cord Trauma in the Battered Child Syndrome
RADIOLOGY, March 1969, 92:733-738

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): While not previously evaluated specifically, spinal trauma in the battered child syndrome does occur though its incidence is not as high as trauma to skull and extremities. Medical technicalities of such injuries are discussed in reference to seven cases. Its presence alone should not be taken as evidence of child abuse, but should be assessed in light of other clinical and roentgenographic findings. Diagnosis of spinal trauma often rests with a radiologist. Seven case histories presented of spinal trauma in child abuse cases.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1): Spinal trauma may be caused by excessive hyperflexia of spine as with violent shaking.

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC				4							
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Tank, E. S., et al.*
Blunt Abdominal Trauma in Infancy and Childhood
JOURNAL OF TRAUMA IN INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD, 1968, 8:439-448

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): A report of clinical findings, patterns of injury, and surgical management of 74 children. The study is explained in respect to each individual organ.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2): Case examples of child abuse are given in one section.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP				2							
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Tate, R. J.*
Facial Injuries Associated with the Battered Child Syndrome
BRITISH JOURNAL OF ORAL SURGERY, July 1971, 9:41-45

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): A brief report on six cases of children's facial injuries, commonly associated with battered child syndrome.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1): Dental surgeons should be careful not to overlook possibility of child abuse in cases of facial injury.

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists
Oral Surgeons

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF				4							
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Tedeschi, James T., et al.*
A Reinterpretation of Research on Aggression
PSYCHOLOGICAL BULLETIN, 1974, 81(9):540-562

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): The term aggression when used to classify and describe human behaviors is inadequate; rather, the concepts of coercive action in terms of threat and punishment provide a more discriminating and value-free language in constructing a theory of harm-doing behavior.

SECTIONS (3): Labeling behavior as aggression allows others to seek legitimate retribution.

PARAGRAPHS (2): (a) Frustration--aggression theory is defined and examined. Frustration as a concept is examined operationally. (b) The concept of aggression serves as a catch-all for displacement and catharsis.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO CPS

CITATION: *Ten Bensel, Robert W., et al.*
The Battered Child Syndrome
MINNESOTA MEDICINE, October 1963, 46:977-982

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Legal responsibility to report to police suspected cases of child abuse. All other agencies also have certain legal responsibilities to fulfill.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Psychological aspects of abuse are poorly understood and it is not limited to any special class. (b) Case study of physically abused child. (c) Statistics emphasize the high incidence of abuse.

PARAGRAPHS (2): Initial complaint: physician needs to become more aware.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP		3									
IN COM		2									
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF		3									
TREAT											
LEG CON		4									
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS		3									

CITATION: *Ten Have, [illegible]lph*
A Preventive Approach to Problems of Child Abuse and Neglect
MICHIGAN MEDICINE, September 1965, 64(9):645-649

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Family planning is the best preventive program for abusers and neglecters. A description of different contraceptives is given.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Abusers are unwilling and psychologically unprepared parents. There is in severe physical abuse a lack or distortion of reality. (b) Case study depicts the death of a child from neglect, after which the mother became pregnant again. (c) The physician has a primary and crucial role in detection.

PARAGRAPHS (2): Historically, infanticide has been advocated since ancient times and has been used to control population. American Humane Society was the first to state the case about abused children.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists
Behavioral Scientists
Social Workers

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP	3										
IN COM	3										
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF	3									3	
TREAT	4										
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Teng, Ching Tseng, et al.*
Skeletal Injuries of the Battered Child
AMERICAN JOURNAL OF ORTHOPEDIC SURGERY, October 1964, 6:202-207

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Case studies which demonstrate the roentgen manifestations of bone lesions.

SECTIONS (3): Lesion characteristics are: subperiosteal hemorrhage with subsequent cortera hypothesis and epiphyseal/metaphyseal separation, multiplicity, fresh and healing lesions present.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP				4							
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF				3							
TREAT				3							
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Terr, Lenore C.*
A Family Study of Child Abuse
AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PSYCHIATRY, November 1970, 127(5):125-131

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Reports findings of a study on the etiology of abuse, covering ten cases over a six-year period. Notable difference from other studies is the postulation that the abuser's fantasies about the child are not simple role reversal but involve fear of disappointment from the child.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Research survey--similarities/differences with results of abuse study. (b) Extensive dominant-submissive pattern in marriage that contributes to abuse. (c) More than one child in family may be abused if abuser's fantasy easily transferred to another child. (d) Characteristics of child which contribute to his abuse. (e) Case illustrations.

PARAGRAPHS (2): Treatment must apply to whole family; disturbances in interaction of all family members.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists
Psychiatrists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF		4									
TREAT		2									
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Terr, Lenore C., et al.*
The Battered Child Rebrutalized: Ten Cases of Medical-Legal Confusion
AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PSYCHIATRY, April 1968, 13[illegible](10):126-133

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): In a study of ten cases, the authors found that confusion, delays, poorly coordinated efforts and failure by agencies and individuals to assume responsibility for appropriate action, produced serious emotional stresses to already traumatized youngsters. The problems in treatment are enumerated, including diagnostic failures, effects of the voluntary nature of the doctor-agency-parent relationships. The authors present their recommendations for better management of cases of abuse.

SECTIONS (3): (a) The effects of the legal system, including the roles of the lawyer, prosecutor, courts and legislation. (b) Doctors contribute to victimization by failure to diagnose, overconfidence in relationship with parents and lack of recognition that injury can come from willful and careless acts.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1): (a) Authors propose use of various ancillary services as safeguards to provide frequent checks on parents' performance. (b) Historically, public concern has increased because of improved techniques and reporting to local authorities.

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists
Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF	3										
TREAT	4										
LEG CON	3										
REFER											
ANC SER	1										
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Till, Kenneth*
Subdural Haematoma and Effusion in Infancy
BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, September 28, 1968, 3:804

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): In a letter to the editor, the author defends earlier paper on treatment of subdural haematoma in infancy against criticism by Murray A. Falcover. Deliberately did not deal with psychosocial histories of abusive parents. In Britain, need to organize studies of family situations in these cases.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1): (a) States that many probably were responsible for intentional injury. (b) Notes that in follow-up, only a small proportion of children appeared to have been reinjured.

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP				4							
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF				1							
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW				1							
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Togut, Myra B., et al.*
A Psychological Exploration of the Non-Organic Failure-to-Thrive Syndrome
DEVELOPMENTAL MEDICINE AND CHILD NEUROLOGY, October 1969, 11:601-607

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Familial factors of failure-to-thrive children include "narcissistic" mothers.

SECTIONS (3): Statistics of the nine cases are presented for multiple variables. Signs of chronic poor care, weight gain in hospital, loss of weight upon return home, are indicators.

PARAGRAPHS (2): Literature reviewing past failure-to-thrive research is reported.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical and
Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC			3								
PRB DEF	4									2	
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS	3										

CITATION: *Touloukian, Robert J.*
Abdominal Visceral Injuries in Battered Children
PEDIATRICS, October 1968, 42(4):642-646

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Physical characteristics of abdominal visceral injuries in battered children.

SECTIONS (3): There are five case studies of visceral injury in battered children.

PARAGRAPHS (2): Since 1946 physical injury to children has been connected and reported with parental abuse.

MENTION (1): Statistics show visceral injuries to comprise significant percentages of child abuse.

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists
Pediatricians

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP				3							
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC				4						2	
PRB DEF				4							
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS				1							

CITATION: *Tracy, James J., et al.*
Treatment for Child Abusers
SOCIAL WORK, May, 1974, 338-42

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Treatment for child abuse based on the social learning theory.

SECTIONS (3): Abusive parents have few adult skills, are ignorant of child development, control child's behavior through punishment.

PARAGRAPHS (2): (a) Initial complaint begins in the emergency room; (b) Initial interview is focused on parents' method of punishment and control of the child; (c) Training is to teach a common language to all describing the behavior.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists
Social Workers

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP				2	2						
IN COM				2	2						
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF				3	3						
TREAT				4	4						2
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Trouvern-Trend, J. B., et al.*
Prevention of Child Abuse: Current Progress in Connecticut: I - The Problem
CONNECTICUT MEDICAL JOURNAL, March, 1972, 36(3):135-7

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Child abuse emphasis lies on severe physical injury in a family with major emotional, social and/or financial stress, or serious illness and parents who emphasize irritability of child.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2): (a) Child abuse is on the steady increase; (b) Indicators are lesions, bruises, x-rays; (c) Case study of child with repeated physical findings; (d) Legally - Report has to be made in good faith, not proof beyond a reasonable doubt; (e) Initial complaint - report is often not made because of lack of awareness.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP				2							
IN COM				1							
IN INT											
INDIC				2							
PRB DEF				4							
TREAT											
LEG CON				2							
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS				2							

CITATION: *Trube-Becker, Elizabeth*
Autopsy in Sudden Death of a Child
MEDIZINISCHE KLINIK, Jan., 8, 1971, 68:58-9

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Autopsy is essential in cases of sudden death in infancy to determine whether or not traumatic violence is the cause of death. The author's experience indicates that 12% of children on whom autopsy was performed died because of abuse or neglect.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF	4										
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Trube-Becker, Elizabeth*
"The Doctor's Pledge of Secrecy and his Right as a Witness to Refuse to Answer in Crimes Against Children,"
Munch. Medizinische Wochenschrift, March 3, 1972, 114:389-92

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): One of the two basic legal principles (protection of life, and professional secrecy) must be violated by a physician in cases of child abuse. Once in court, he can decline to answer questions.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2): Case typical of maltreatment is reported.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP	2										
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON	4										
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Tulkin, Steven R., et al.*
Mother-Child Interaction in the First Year of Life
CHILD DEVELOPMENT, 1972, 43:31-41

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Results from data collected from 30 middle class and 26 working class white mothers with 10-month-old daughters with regard to experiences of infants. Social class differences evident chiefly in areas involving maternal stimulation of cognitive development, e.g., verbal interactions. Authors suggest some working class mothers felt it was futile to interact verbally with infants because they could not understand and in general seemed to feel they were powerless to effect the development of their children.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO CPS

CITATION: *Turiel, Elliae*
An Experimental Test of the Sequentiality of Developmental Stages in the Child's Moral Judgment
JOURNAL OF PERSONALITY AND SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY, 1966, 3(6):611-618

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): A research study which supports Kohlberg's schema of stages on a developmental continuum, in which each individual passes through the stages in a prescribed sequence. Attainment of a stage of thought involves a reorganization of the preceding modes of thought, with integration rather than addition.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO CPS

CITATION: *Turner, Eric*
Battered Baby Syndrome
BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, Feb. 1, 1964, 5378:308

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): In a letter to the editor, the author cites his personal experience with the battered baby syndrome and suggests that publicity in the press or certain conviction of the abuser might help prevent abuse.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1): Extensive head fractures, subdural hematoma, areas of oedema as indicators of abuse. Also "frivolous" or no history of injury.

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP				4							
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC				1							
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Van Stolk, Mary*
Who Owns the Child?
CHILDHOOD EDUCATION, March, 1974, 50(5):259-65

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Characteristics of physically abusive parents, notably the significant fact that they are unable to nurture their children, because they themselves were not nurtured as children (Boisvert's typology of battering personalities described). Child battering seen as one aspect of major problem of child abuse. North American child-rearing practices are punitive (stressing parental rights, sanction of rules) and foster abuse problem.

SECTIONS (3): Historical perspective on child abuse - concept of children as property extends back to Aristotle.

PARAGRAPHS (2): (a) Examples of laws reflecting society's emphasis on maintenance of discipline, rule following, obedience from children: Canadian law okays teacher's use of force to correct child; 1971 Mass. Supreme Court upholds 1654 stubborn child law; (b) Foundation of N.Y.S.P.C.C. (1871) originated from court ruling on protection of child under law protecting animals from cruelty.

MENTION (1): Reference to kinds of injuries exhibited by battered children.

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC				1							
PRB DEF		4								3	
TREAT											
LEG CON										2	
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Varon, Edith*
Communication: Client, Community, and Agency
SOCIAL WORK, April, 1964, 51-57

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Discussion of study on community attitudes towards a protective service agency. Interviews conducted with 13 former clients (of Massachusetts Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children) and 50 neighbors, living in two working-class areas of Greater Boston. Generally, people lacked knowledge and curiosity about social agencies; social workers were viewed as nosy and often identified with police, prison wardens; protective agency viewed as punitive, with few people noting the helping aspect of agency service. Few would make referrals to MSPCC because viewed referral as inimical act.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2): MSPCC originally dealt with neglect by removing child from home -- now trying to save home and to remedy emotional neglect. Interviewees generally view agency in terms of former function.

MENTION (1): Interviewees defined neglect as failure to provide material needs; failure to meet emotional needs of children NOT viewed as neglect.

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP	4										
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON			2								
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Wasserman, Harry*
Early Careers of Professional Social Workers in a Public Child Welfare Agency
SOCIAL WORK, July, 1970, 15:93-101

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Social workers in protective services find themselves in the impossible task of coping with constant emergencies, inadequate resources, lack of supportive consultation, and confinement by the agency regulations.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT	3										
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Wasserman, Sidney*
The Abused Parent of the Abused Child
CHILDREN, Sept.-Oct., 1967, 14(5):175-79

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Treatment of an abusing parent is a process of understanding coupled with establishing firm controls exercized over a very long period of time.

SECTIONS (3): The abusing parent feels they have been "done to" both socially and psychologically and thus the child becomes their hostility sponge.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1): Child abuse has been with us since the beginning of mankind, but only written about since World War II.

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP										1	
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF				3							
TREAT				4							
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Weich, M. J.*
The Terms "Mother" and "Father" as a Defense Against Incest
JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN PSYCHOANALYTICAL ASSOC., Oct., 1968, 16:783-91

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): The author presents his thesis that the terms "mother" and "father" are used by parents and children, rather than first names of the parents, to support the incest taboo.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists
Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO CPS

CITATION: *Weinberger, Paul E., et al.*
The Disposition of Child Neglect Cases Referred by Caseworkers to a Juvenile Court
CHILD WELFARE, Oct., 1966, 457-71

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): A statistical presentation of court disposition of 40 neglect cases in L.A. County for which placement was requested; showing (1) age of child; (2) parental behavior/disposition; (3) effect of parental behavior/disposition; (4) incidence of neglect/disposition; (5) police involvement/disposition.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Treatment of neglect typically consists of frequent casework contacts, guidance and advice, and finally, possibly filing a petition asking for removal of the child if sufficient diagnostic evidence is present; (b) Whereas social work concerns focus on psychological well being, courts focus on legally admissable evidence and maximum protection of the individual; (c) Standards for intervention are lacking in child neglect situations and workers often use different emphasis than courts. Parents of neglected children are often immature, emotionally disturbed, or alcoholic.

PARAGRAPHS (2): L.A. County publishes certain standards of child care for in-training CPS workers. It is suggested that workers receive legal counsel in preparing petitions.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF			3								2
TREAT			3								
LEG CON			3								
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS			4								

CITATION: *Weiner, I.B.*
Father - Daughter Incest: A Clinical Report
PSYCHIATRIC QUARTERLY, 1962, 36:607

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): The author reviews the literature on and reports five cases of father daughter incest and summarizes the commonalities in reported cases on social and psychological characteristics of the families.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Five cases are presented; (b) The fathers' psychological profiles were found to be similar; highly intelligent, middle class, and an underlying suspicious, paranoid-like approach to the environment. But these characteristics, the author points out, are by no means specific to cases of incest.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP								3			
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF								4			
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Weir, J. G.*
The Pregnant Narcotic Addict: A Psychiatrist's Impression
PROCEEDINGS OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF MEDICINE, Oct., 1972, 65:869-70

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Description of the addict, focusing on the pregnant addict, and some behaviors to be expected by the physician.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2): Author's argues that the treatment goal of the psychiatrist to develop a good relationship with the reluctant addict is not facilitated by having him give evidence in court against the addict.

MENTION (1): Addict will neglect her child if the "maturing effect" of pregnancy is not enough to make her change her irresponsible behavior.

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists
Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF					1						
TREAT					2						
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Wertham, Frederic*
Battered Children and Baffled Adults
BULLETIN OF NEW YORK ACADEMY OF MEDICINE, Aug., 1972, 48(7):888-98

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Child abuse is the result of a close interrelation of psychological and social factors. Only in the minority of cases does the abuser suffer from definite mental disease.

SECTIONS (3): (a) The law should protect infant and child with mandatory reporting laws; (b) Review of the literature in abuse; (c) Psychiatric intervention is not seen as a cure; rather, the author offers a punishment to fit the crime.

PARAGRAPHS (2): Indicators are fractures of extremities, subdural hematomas. Babies are in distress, in pain, suffering.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists
Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP				3							
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC				2							
PRB DEF				4							
TREAT				3							
LEG CON				3							
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Weston, W. J.*
Metaphyseal Fractures in Infancy
JOURNAL OF BONE AND JOINT SURGERY, 1957, 39B(4):694-700

MAIN EMPHASIS (4):

SECTIONS (3): Three cases of metaphyseal fractures in infants are given, two as the result of obstetrical trauma, the third, direct assault. All fractures are associated with bone destruction and periosteal new bone formation in the metaphyses. The importance is their confusion with syphilis, tuberculosis, scurvy, osteomyelitis and neoplasm.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1): Parents' unwillingness to admit the possibility of injury has been pointed out.

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP				3							
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION:
Whiplash Injury in Infancy
THE MEDICAL JOURNAL OF AUSTRALIA, Aug., 1971, 2:456

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Subdural hematomas (esp. if bilateral) and whiplash injuries indicate abuse.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2): A case history with the above indicators but no suggestion of abuse is given.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP				2							
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC				4							
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Whitten, Charles R., et al.*
Evidence That Growth Failure from Maternal Deprivation is Secondary to Undereating
JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOC., 1969, 209(11):1675-82

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Discussion of study testing validity of hypothesis that growth failure in maternal deprivation syndrome is due to psychological factors.

SECTIONS (3): Study involved 16 infants admitted to hospital for growth failure. Evidence suggests underfeeding as cause of growth failure in maternally deprived infants as measured by weight gain. (Study not long enough to determine whether height also responds to adequate caloric intake.) Need to obtain more data on actual behavior of depriving mother to understand effect on infants.

PARAGRAPHS (2): Charts and tables. Four experimental designs used.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists
Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF							4				
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS							3				

CITATION: *Wickes, Ian G., et al.*
Battered or Pigmented?
BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, May 13, 1972, 2:404

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): A case history of a pigmented baby which was suspected of being a victim of battering.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2): Mongolian spots, grey-blue areas of pigmentation, may be mistaken for bruises, but can be distinguished by their persistent nature.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP				4							
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC				2							
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
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ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION:

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Williams, Fredericka D.*
The AFDC Workers' Role in Protective Services
CHILD WELFARE, May 1969, 48(5):273-278

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): The author describes obstacles to the AFDC workers developing a helping relationship which would enhance effective protective services.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Case examples are used to illustrate the author's point. (b) Characteristics of AFDC families are described.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists
Social Workers

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP	3										
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF	3										
TREAT	4										
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Wilson, Reginald A.*
Legal Action and the "Battered Child"
PEDIATRICS, 1963, 1003

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Legal safeguards should be considered to prevent injury to innocent parents.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1): Children's Aid Society instituted legal proceeding after diagnosis in the hospital.

TARGET POPULATION:

General Public

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON		4									
REFER		1									
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Winick, Myron*
Malnutrition and Brain Development
JOURNAL OF PEDIATRICS, May 1969, 74(5):667-679

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Discussion on effects of malnutrition on brain development.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Animal experiments indicating retarded brain growth. (b) Human brain growth may be retarded; perceptual defects possible.

PARAGRAPHS (2): First six months of life critical and possibly pre-natal experience (if mother malnourished) may affect child.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO CPS

CITATION: *Winking, Cyril H.*
Coping with Child Abuse: One State's Experience
PUBLIC WELFARE, July 1968, 189-192

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): The article reports the implementation of new law regarding child abuse, cites a need for merging legal and social service perspectives.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Initial complaints in Illinois must be to a single, statewide agency, but agency is lenient in requiring law enforcement. (b) Immunity is written into the law. (c) Poverty, social problems, etc., contribute to the problem of abuse. (d) Inadequate treatment resources are available. Registries could be useful. (e) Highly skilled staff who can sort and make quick decisions are needed.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1): Over one half of the children were under three years; boys are more frequently abused than girls.

TARGET POPULATION:

Lawyers
Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM	3										
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF	3										
TREAT	3										3
LEG CON	3										
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS	1										

CITATION: *Winnicott, D. W.*
The Depressive Position in Normal Emotional Development
BRITISH JOURNAL OF MEDICAL PSYCHOLOGY, 1955, 28:89-100

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): A discussion of Melanie Klein's "Depressive Condition" as an achievement in emotional development. The above condition is that point when baby is a whole baby and mother holds situation, allowing baby to work through certain relationships. Baby eventually recognizes mother's two functions: as object of both dependent relationship, and instinctual love.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO CPS

CITATION: *Winter, William D., et al.*
Talking Time as an Index of Intrafamilial Similarity in Normal and Abnormal Families
JOURNAL OF ABNORMAL PSYCHOLOGY, 1969, 74(5):574-575

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): A hypothesis that in problem-solving, interactional settings, normal families are free to talk or not as much as they please, while in abnormal families, one or more members are more constrained to take their cues from another.

SECTIONS (3): McAudles found that normal families resemble each other in a nonlexical way more than do abnormal families.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO CPS

CITATION: *Wisconsin Medical Journal*
The Abused Child Law
WISCONSIN MEDICAL JOURNAL, January 1970, 69:25-26

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Wisconsin's law for reporting suspected instances of child abuse by physicians, surgeons, hospital administrators, nurses, dentists, social workers and social administrators, is quoted in full, and the responsibilities of these persons for reporting are explained.

SECTIONS (3): The government agencies' responsibilities after they have received such reports are outlined.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT	2										
LEG CON	4										
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Wolff, Howard*
Are Doctors Too Soft on Child Beaters?
MEDICAL ECONOMICS, October 3, 1966, 84-87

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Describes and illustrates the dilemma faced by doctors in making the decision to report suspected cases of child abuse.

SECTIONS (3): The author illustrates the dilemma with examples of suspicious injuries that in some instances were cases of abuse.

PARAGRAPHS (2): The doctor's role in the legal process is outlined briefly. Some of the major indicators of child abuse are described.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

General Public

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP				3							
IN COM				4							
IN INT											
INDIC				2							
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON				2							
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Wolman, Irving J.*
The Abused or Sexually Molested Child: Clinical Management
CLINICAL PEDIATRICS HANDBOOK, May-June 1969, 8(16B):5

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): A two-part paper on clinical management of the abused or sexually molested child. In the case of abuse, it focuses on identifying clues (and a helpful table of clues is provided). In the case of sexual molestation, the parameters of the problem (incidence, types of molestation, characteristics of molester and of victim) are discussed.

SECTIONS (3): (a) In cases of sexual abuse, initial interview must be careful, noting date, time, place, and circumstances of incident, and emotional state of parents and child. (b) Nature of physical examination and laboratory procedures for sexual abuse cases are noted.

PARAGRAPHS (2): (a) List of stresses which may impair mother's nurturing capacity, thus precipitating abuse/neglect. (b) Report must be made in suspected cases of abuse (including sexual abuse). (c) Complete skeletal survey is mandatory, and immediate hospitalization recommended in abuse/neglect cases. (d) In sexual abuse cases, social worker can provide additional background history and emotional support for the family.

MENTION (1): Understanding the etiology of abuse entails training in child care practices, child development, family dynamics, etc.

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP								3			
IN COM	2										
IN INT								3			
INDIC	4										
PRB DEF	2							4			1
TREAT	2										
LEG CON											
REFER								2			
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: Wooley, Paul V., Jr., et al.
Significance of Skeletal Lesions in Infants Resembling Those of Traumatic Origin
JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, June 18, 1955, 158:539-543

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Discusses evidence from study for regarding multiple bone injury as the result of direct violence.

SECTIONS (3): Presents table on lesions in twelve children.

PARAGRAPHS (2): (a) Characterizes injury-producing environment. (b) References to first investigations of multiple bone fractures. (c) Treatment consisted of confronting parents with suspicions, removal of child, attempting to investigate further.

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC				4							2
PRB DEF				2							
TREAT				2							
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS				3							

CITATION: Wright, Bryon W.
The Control of Child-Environment Interaction: A Conceptual Approach to Accident Occurrence
PEDIATRICS, November 1969, 44(supplement):799-805

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): In child-abusing homes it is hypothesized that it would be best to improve social and environmental conditions which contribute to abuse (incompetent caretaker, baby in unsafe position, dangerous objects, lack of control).

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF				4							
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Wright, E. A.*
Dysmorphogenesis. Parental Behavior and Survival of Normal and Deformed Offspring
PROCEEDINGS ROYAL SOCIETY MEDICINE, Dec. 12, 1968, 61:1283-5

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): The author discusses the issue of physical aggression by parents toward their young from the viewpoint of comparing the habits of different species and of different human societies at different times.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF				4							
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Yarrow, Leon J.*
Maternal Deprivation: Toward an Empirical and Conceptual Re-Evaluation
PSYCHOLOGICAL BULLETIN, 1961, 58(6):459-90

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Summarizes articles on neglect, attempting to distinguish four major kinds: (1) Institutionalization; (2) Separation; (3) Multiple mothering; (4) Distorted quality of mothering. The effects of these types of mothering are reported by authors in sometimes contradictory ways.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Hostile rejecting mothers cause attachment difficulties in their children; (b) Sensory deprivation before a year of age seriously damages the intellect and at any time it is growth-retarding.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF					3	3	4				
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Yarrow, Leon J., et al.*
Some Conceptual Issues in the Study of Mother/Infant Interaction
AMERICAN JOURNAL OF ORTHOPSYCHIATRY, 1965, 35:473-81

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): This longitudinal research study defines the effective environment of the infant in terms of developmental sensibilities and response capabilities and deals with reciprocal influences in mother/infant interactions, communication of the mother's underlying feelings and motivations.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF											
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO CPS

CITATION: *Yelaja, Shankar A.*
The Concept of Authority and Its Use in Child Protective Services
CHILD WELFARE, November, 1965, 514-522

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Abstract discussion of treatment, benefit of authority in child protective services. Authority is helpful, not coercive/punitive for neglectful parents.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Treatment of CPS clients vs. voluntary clients - willingness to help; (b) Discussion of kinds of authority, legal, psychological, rational/irrational; (c) Client.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1): Legal basis of social services to neglectful parents.

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists
Social Workers

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP			4								3
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF			3								
TREAT			4								
LEG CON			1								
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Young, Leontine R.*
An Interim Report on an Experimental Program of Protective Service
CHILD WELFARE, July 1966, 373-387

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Multiservice treatment approach to disorganization in neglectful families, emphasizing areas of casework, education, and group work. Based on two years' experience at Child Service Association, New Jersey.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Characteristics of families involved in child neglect. (b) Coordination of services (caseworker's responsibility). Progress by children can precipitate new conflicts in home. (c) Discussion of positive results of this treatment approach.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists
Social Workers

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF			3								
TREAT			4								
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Zalba, Serapio R.*
The Abused Child: 1. A Survey of the Problem
SOCIAL WORK, October 1966, 3-16

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Survey of literature relating to child abuse--definition of problem and treatment.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Definition of problem of abuse/neglect and treatment from historical perspective. (b) Distinction between abuse and neglect; parental characteristics. (c) Statistics attempting to define scope of abuse/neglect problem. (d) Treatment of children, of parents in groups, of whole family (conjoing family therapy). (e) Community considerations regarding treatment approaches.

PARAGRAPHS (2): (a) Statistics on who makes initial complaint. (b) Worker's characteristics--implications for training.

MENTION (1): (a) Indications of abuse. (b) Using court to remove child when he is in immediate danger.

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists
Social Workers

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											2
IN COM				2							
IN INT											
INDIC				1							
PRB DEF	3			4							
TREAT				4						3	
LEG CON				1						3	
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Zalba, Serapio R.*
The Abused Child: II. A Typology for Classification and Treatment
SOCIAL WORK, January 1967, 70-79

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Presentation of typology, problem definition and treatment in cases of child abuse (includes chart and detailed outline).

SECTIONS (3): (a) General analytic framework of determining factors in human behavior. (b) Twelve behavior factors characteristic of abusive parents, abused children.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists
Social Workers

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											3
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF				4							
TREAT				4							
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Zalba, Serapio R.*
Battered Children
TRANSACTION, July-August 1971, 8:58-61

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Describes parameters of child abuse.

SECTIONS (3): (a) Physical, socioeconomic indicators of child abusers (2 sections). (b) Statistical quotes from research on incidence of abuse and referrals. (c) Historical response to abuse; traditions which deter reporting.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1): (a) Examples of legal trend regarding children as property. (b) Physical indicators of abuse. (c) Legal protection for reporters of abuse. (d) Comparison of U.S.-Scandinavian training emphasis. (e) Prevention at point of stress beginning with birth. (f) Psychoanalytic view of physical abuse.

TARGET POPULATION:

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP		4									1
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC				1							
PRB DEF		3								3	
TREAT											
LEG CON		1								1	
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN		1									
STATS	3										

CITATION: *Ziering, William*
The Battered Baby Syndrome
JOURNAL OF PEDIATRICS, August 1964, 65(2):321-322

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Author deplores an earlier article which presented the case of a three year old whose situation implied battering, but this was not mentioned by the authors. He reiterates need for prompt reporting.

SECTIONS (3): The author defends his previous stance, mentions lack of evidence for initiating a complaint.

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1): Abuse occurs when an out-of-control parent acts out anger on an unwanted child. Because abuse is a multicentric problem, it requires involvement of diverse agencies.

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM				4							
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF				1							
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER				1							
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Zilboorg, Gregory*
Sidelights on Parent-Child Antagonism
AMERICAN JOURNAL OF ORTHOPSYCHIATRY, 1932, 2:35-43

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): In analyzing the parent-child antagonism, it is necessary to examine the infancy and childhood of the parent, as this is often recapitulated in the relationship.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF	4										
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Zlotnik, Gideon*
Child Abuse, A Material from a Court-Psychiatric Practice
UGESKR. LAEG., March 26, 1971, 133:567-572 (Danish)

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): Account of twenty-three cases of child abuse--characteristics of abuses include very young parents with character defects.

SECTIONS (3):

PARAGRAPHS (2):

MENTION (1):

TARGET POPULATION:

Behavioral Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP		4									
IN COM											
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF		4									
TREAT											
LEG CON											
REFER											
ANC SER											
FOLLOW											
PREVEN											
STATS											

CITATION: *Zuckerman, Kenneth, et al.*
Child Neglect and Abuse: A Study of Cases Evaluated at Columbus Children's Hospital in 1968-1969
THE OHIO STATE MEDICAL JOURNAL, July 1972, 68:629-632

MAIN EMPHASIS (4): A follow-up study at Columbus Children's Hospital of sixty cases of abuse showed two deaths, four unable to be followed, eleven permanently removed from home, twenty-four returned home (four later removed) and four court decisions of "guilty."

SECTIONS (3): Statistics on the families are compiled.

PARAGRAPHS (2): (a) Physician reluctance, lack of recognition, failure to be suspicious, and desire to avoid involvement account for low reporting. (b) Conviction rate is small and does nothing to prevent abuse. (c) Seventy-five percent of the population earned less than $5000/year.

MENTION (1): (a) Psychological abuse more insidious and possibly more damaging than physical, must be reported by other professionals, e.g. teachers. (b) Protection, not punishment, should be focus of intervention for neglected children.

TARGET POPULATION:

Medical Scientists

	GEN A/N	GEN A	GEN N	PHY A	PHY N	EMO A	EMO N	SEX A	EXPL	HIST	TR REL
NON-SP											
IN COM				2		1					
IN INT											
INDIC											
PRB DEF				2		1					
TREAT											
LEG CON				2							
REFER						1					
ANC SER											
FOLLOW				4							
PREVEN											
STATS				3							

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[BETTER PATIENT CARE THROUGH NURSING RESEARCH].
(N.Y.: THE MACMILLAN CO., 1965).

ACKERMAN, NATHAN
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(NEW YORK: BASIC BOOKS, 1958,: 156-206).

ADAMS, PAUL L., ET AL.
* "AUTHORITARIAN PARENTS AND DISTURBED CHILDREN,"
[AMERICAN J. OF PSYCHIATRY], 1965, 121:1162-67.

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* "THE BATTERING CHILD,"
[JAMA], OCTOBER 9, 1972, 222(2):159-61.

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[J OF FORENSIC SCIENCE], 1964, 9(3):391-95.

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[JAMA], NOVEMBER 2, 1963, 186:458-60.

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* "SLAUGHTER OF THE INNOCENTS--A STUDY OF FORTY-SIX HOMICIDES IN WHICH THE VICTIMS WERE CHILDREN,"
[NEW ENGLAND J OF MEDICINE], 1961, 164(26):1345-49,

ADORNA, T.W., ET AL.
[THE AUTHORITARIAN PERSONALITY]
(N.Y.: HARPER AND ROW, 1950.)

[ADVICE TO YOUNG MOTHERS ON PHYSICAL EDUCATION OF CHILDREN, BY A GRANDMOTHER],
(LONDON: 1823.)

ALBERTS, M.E.
* "CHILD ABUSE,"
[J OF IOWA MEDICAL SOCIETY], MAY, 1972, 62:242.

ALCOTT, WILLIAM A.
[THE YOUNG MOTHER].
(BOSTON: 1836.)

ALDOUS, JOAN
* "CHILDREN'S PERCEPTIONS OF ADULT ROLE ASSIGNMENT: FATHER-ABSENCE, CLASS, RACE AND SEX INFLUENCES,"
[J OF MARRIAGE AND THE FAMILY], FEB 1972, 34: 55-65, ,

ALEXANDER, HELEN
* "LAY THERAPISTS",
(DENVER: AMERICAN HUMANE ASSOCIATION,)

ALLEN ANN FRANCIS
* "MALTREATMENT SYNDROME IN CHILDREN,"
[CANADIAN NURSE], APRIL 1966, 62(4):40-42,

ALLEN, ANNE AND MORTON, ARTHUR,
[THIS IS YOUR CHILD: THE STORY OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN]
(LONDON: ROUTLEDGE AND K. PAUL, LTD,, 1961.)

ALLEN, H.D., ET AL.
*"THE BATTERED CHILD SYNDROME, PARTS I, II, III, & IV."
[MINNESOTA MEDICINE], 1968,DEC.,:1793-99; 1969, JAN.,:155-66; FEB.,:345-47;
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*A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY OF NINE HEALTH BASED PROGRAMS IN CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT.
CONTRACT HRA 106-74-9, HEALTH RESOURCES ADMINISTRATION, APRIL, 1974.

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*SITE VISIT #1: COOK COUNTY CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, CHICAGO, ILL., JAN. 10,1974.
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*SITE VISIT #2: UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO MEDICAL CENTER, DENVER, DEC. 18, 1973.
CONTRACT HRA 106-74-9, HEALTH RESOURCES ADMINISTRATION, APRIL, 1974, 13-22.

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*SITE VISIT #3: WILLIAM BEAUMONT ARMY MEDICAL CENTER, EL PASO, TEXAS
CONTRACT HRA 106-74-9, HEALTH RESOURCES ADMINISTRATION, APRIL, 1974, 23-33.

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*SITE VISIT #4: CHILDREN'S PROTECTIVE SERVICES CENTER; KAUKIKEOLANI CHILDREN'S
HOSPITAL HONOLULU
CONTRACT HRA 106-74-9, HEALTH RESOURCES ADMINISTRATION, APRIL, 1974, 35-43.

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CONTRACT HRA 106-74-9, HEALTH RESOURCES ADMINISTRATION, APRIL, 1974, 44-50.

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*SITE VISIT #6: CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, LOS ANGELES, FEB. 6, 1974.
CONTRACT HRA 106-74-9, HEALTH RESOURCES ADMINISTRATION, APRIL, 1974.

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*SITE VISIT #7: NEW YORK FOUNDLING HOSPITAL, NYC, JAN. 4, 1974
CONTRACT HRA 106-74-9, HEALTH RESOURCES ADMINISTRATION, APRIL, 1974, 60-69.

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CONTRACT HRA 106-74-9, HEALTH RESOURCES ADMINISTRATION, APRIL, 1974, 70-80.

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[INNOVATIVE APPROACHES IN CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES],
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[AN INTENSIVE CASEWORK PROJECT IN CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES],
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[A NATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON CHILD ABUSE],
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[PROTECTING THE VICTIM OF SEX CRIMES COMMITTED BY ADULTS: FIRST ANNUAL REPORT
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